

# MICHIGAN FARMER

## AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

PRICE, \$1 65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XIV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 25.

### CONTENTS.

Agricultural Notes by the Way—Pencil Sketches by the Way—The Agricultural College—My Experience with Shorthorn and their Crosses—Michigan Sheep in Texas—The Grape Leaf Flea Beetle—Information Wanted—Michigan Crop Report—Macomb County Sheep Breeders' Association—	1
Horse Matters—Training Trotters—Glanders and Farcy—	2
The Farm—Plan to Save the Litter—Rye for Grain and Fodder—Potash in the Soil—Importing Breeding Stock—Ticks on Sheep—Value of Ben Manure—Butter Yields—Agricultural Notes—	3
Horticultural—The Fruit Interests of California—South Haven and Casco Pomological Society—Michigan Horticultural Society—Roses—The Apple Aphid—Making Lawns—Another Enemy to Strawberries—Horticultural Notes—	4
Editorial—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Hops—Dairy Products—Wool—Wool Notes—	5
News Summary—Michigan—	6
General—Foreign—	7
Poetry—Somebody—Dutchman's Breeches—In Life's Late Spring—	8
Miscellaneous—Love in Ashes—Mexican Traits—The Year Without a Summer—Work in a Great Kitchen—How One-Armed Men Care for Themselves—Don't be Afraid of Work—Received—The Barber Goes Sarcasmic—	9
That Dreadful Boy—The Latest Snake Story—What a Life Did—Varieties—Chaff—	10
Household—Forcing an Issue—Circumstances—Punctuality—Useful Recipes—	11
Veterinary—Obscure Congenital Disease Among the Cattle—Probably Indigestion—Mergins in the Horse—Congenital Deformity in a Colt—	12
Stock Notes—	13
Commercial—	14

### Agricultural.

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Visit to the Farm of Mr. J. F. Hagaman—His Herd of Shorthorns—Appearance of the Wheat Fields in this Vicinity.

The day following the plowing match near Romeo, in company with Mr. John McKay, we drove over to the farm of Mr. John F. Hagaman, some five or six miles west of Romeo. The country in that direction is quite rolling, too much so, perhaps, for agricultural operations, but abounds in fine views, well cultivated fields and prosperous looking farm residences. The country is well watered, and its rolling character peculiarly adapts it to the raising of stock. Sheep and cattle do well, and flocks of the former meet the eye everywhere. At one point where a stream crossed the road sheep washing was in progress, and flocks were passed on the road either returning home or on their way to the stream for that purpose. A newly washed Merino sheep is a decidedly uncomfortable looking animal, and it is a barbarous custom, although no doubt a paying one under the present system of marketing wool.

Arriving at Mr. Hagaman's residence, we found his surroundings "all torn up," the spirit of improvement having evidently seized him with a strong grip. The yards were filled with building material, and a large barn was in process of erection. His residence was also in the hands of the mason and the carpenter, or rather awaiting them. We found Mr. H. laid up sick, and expecting a visit from the doctor. The backward spring, and failure of the builders to get through with their work on account of the continued rains, had worried him into a low fever, and while he seemed glad to welcome us, it was evidently an effort for him to appear cheerful. But a few minutes' talk seemed to have a good effect upon him, and by the time dinner was ready he was "braced up" sufficiently to eat a "square meal." After doing justice to Mrs. Hagaman's well filled table, the party started for the stables to look over the stock. Mr. H. leading the way. In one stable we found the bull Earl of Springwood, bred by Col. J. B. Taylor, of London, Ont., which has been at the head of this herd some time. He is a deep red in color, is now nine years old, and has proved a very valuable animal to Mr. Hagaman. He was in good condition, and as supple and active as a three-year-old. Individually he is a fine animal, with straight lines, good head and neck, good loin, and a touch that denotes rare feeding quality. His breeding is excellent, and traces back through some of the best families of the Shorthorn. His pedigree is as follows:

EARL OF SPRINGWOOD 29487—Red; calved Dec. 24, 1873; bred by J. B. Taylor, London, Ont. Sire—7th Earl of Oxford 9585. Dam—Duchess of Springwood, by Duke of Magdala 7976. 1 g dam—Duchess of Winfield, by Duke of Cornwell 8584. 2 g dam—Duchess of Portland, by Lord Dunsford (1828). 3 g dam—Imp. Alice Mand, by Grand Duke (10284). 4 g dam—Cicely, by Duke of Northumberland (1940). 5 g dam—Craggs, by Son of 2d Habbuck (3628). 6 g dam—Craggs, a cow owned by Thos. Bates, and descended from the stock of Mr. Maynard, of Eryholme.

This bull was brought into Michigan by Mr. J. P. Sanborn of Port Huron, and was purchased of him in May, 1877, by Mr. Hagaman. We have had the opportunity of seeing a number of his stock, both in the herd of Mr. Hagaman and in the hands of others. In every case that has come under our observation he has imparted his good qualities to his stock in a marked degree. In the same stable with him stood a yearling bull, which is a very good sample of this stock. Some young calves were also looked over, and pronounced very creditable.

The cows of the herd were all in pasture at the back of the farm, and the party drove through the lane between the fields to have a look at them. The woods pasture in which they were is a beautiful place; a small lake fed by springs occupies

the center, and from it runs a small stream of clear water, very cold. The lake is surrounded by sloping hills, covered with a green sward of natural grasses, with giant trees scattered over it. This lake has a depth of 20 feet, the water is always of the same temperature, and is a beautiful little sheet of water. Here we found the females of the herd, apparently well contented with their surroundings. The cows are all of large size, reds and red roans in color, and some of them animals of great substance. They were mostly in milk, generally with young calves, but looked smooth and well fleshed. Mr. Hagaman pointed out a young cow that was giving 17 quarts of milk daily, and another that frequently gave 19 quarts. The whole herd seemed to have the milking quality well developed, as shown by their large, well shaped udders. A couple of yearling heifers were very handsome animals, and showed the quality of their sire as handlers. Mr. Hagaman said, he had found these animals very kindly feeders, which with only ordinary care would take on flesh very rapidly. The herd was commenced with females tracing back to the Cox importation of 1816, and on them has been used as good bulls as could be obtained. The herd comprises a nice lot of very useful cattle, and has been a good thing for this neighborhood, as it has shown farmers the difference in value between such stock and natives. The herd is well represented among the farmers of this and adjoining counties. An aged cow, now nineteen years old, was in a separate field with a fine calf by her side. Returning, we had a look over the site of a very fine barn which was about to be commenced. The site selected is a side hill, but only slightly elevated above the surrounding land, as Mr. H. is not favorably impressed with basements for stock. It will have a stone foundation. Near it a fine spring has been tapped, over which he proposes to erect a wind-mill to furnish a supply of water. In the horse stable we found a handsome Hambletonian colt, from the stallion owned by Mr. McTaggart of Romeo, of good color, and a well finished animal.

There is also a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, but they were away being washed under the care of Mr. Hagaman's son. They are grades, but are being improved by the use of thoroughbred rams.

By the time we had got through looking at the stock, and the wheat and corn fields, Mr. McKay admonished us that it was very near train time, and with a hearty good-bye from Mr. Hagaman we pulled out for Romeo.

#### PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

As my trips are continuous, and my routes uncertain, so far as passing over the county by a well devised plan laid out by the powers that be, you must pardon me for reverting back to those places that I have referred to in previous articles. While in the town of Almont we had the pleasure of calling at the large farm of busy looking after a large force of masons and carpenters who were actively engaged in laying the walls and framing the huge timbers for the barn that he is now building. Mr. T. had barely time to tell us that its size was 44x88 with a shed attached 34x50, with substantial walled basement underneath, the whole structure intended for stock stabling, that he owned 400 acres of land; that it was stocked with 200 fine wool grade sheep, a lot of grade cattle, and thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, "but had no time to show you around, but time to subscribe and pay for your valuable paper, which I, and other prosperous farmers in the State, have neglected to take." Wishing success and good bye he leaves us and we hasten on to visit and interview others of less haste.

We find Wallace Hewett to be one of the best farmers and one of the most genial men that we have met in many a day. He owns 55 acres, one mile west and a little north of Almont. As we look over it we think of the wife that is well willed and the little farm that is well tilled, for this little farm is one of the most productive that we have ever seen. It is not unusual for him to raise 40 bushels of wheat to the acre; indeed, he tells us, with not a smile on his face, that his wheat crop has averaged over 31 bushels to the acre for the last 10 years, and he knows of farmers that are going from this State to Dakota to better themselves. He is one of the most thorough and systematic farmers that we have ever met. As we traverse his fields and listen to his system, we wish that more would do likewise. He is a sheep fancier, and though having only a small flock, they show his kindly care. Only three of them are registered, but an addition they would make to this fall. He showed us two fine Bashaw colts from his old Messenger mare, all of which are good. The beautiful landscape from a high point of his farm will not be readily effaced from our memory. A pressing invitation from a subscriber tempts us to trail behind a good stepper, and shortly we find ourselves at the home of Sol. Cook, who, as he steps from the buggy (one and a half miles from Almont village) says, "you are my guest," and as we, like "Grant," were never known to refuse any

thing, we cheerfully accepted his hospitality, for we wished to see what we had often heard of as "the best grade buck" in the State; which at two years old had sheared 33 lbs. of good stapled fine wool of 13 months growth. As we look him over we are inclined to believe the report. This fine fellow is bred from Taylor stock. He also showed 130 good grades. We also saw a full bred Shorthorn bull, three years old out of Earl of Springwood (Mr. Hagaman's fine bull); also five grade cows and a yearling. Mr. Cook has been on this farm of 189 acres about 14 years, during which time he has made many improvements. Immediately back of his very comfortable house and barns, but by the roadside is a low piece of ground of some ten acres which but a few years ago was a lake from which ice was cut to supply the families near by; but it has been materialized into one of the most valuable lots of the same size on this farm, for it not only affords plenty of water for all the flocks on the place, but also a living stream that runs quietly by and crossing the roadside at such places as to conveniently water several farms with a constant and unfailing supply of this necessary element, and better still, plenty of good pasture for its owner. We leave this pleasant home with the promise that the weight of the clip of the buck shall be reported when clipped. We next meet at their own home the family of W. F. Laughlin of Dryden. We find very pleasing surroundings on this 240 acres of high rolling but productive land. Mr. L. has owned it but four years. He showed us his thoroughbred Shorthorn bull Belcher, which will be four years old in November. He is red and white in color, and we saw him tip the scales at 1,820 lbs. He was bred by the Woods of Romeo and was sired by Earl of Springwood 29068; dam Fannie by Park Farm Prince 1093, etc. This bull is well bred and of good form and make up. There is a good bunch of stock on this farm.

Two miles north of Romeo, on the road running due north, is the 830 acre farm of J. D. Elliott. This farm when purchased had sadly deteriorated and was an unpleasing sight to a tidy farmer, there being any amount of brush, stone heaps, etc., in the corners of the fences. This is all changed, and the 113 immense stone heaps have been placed in three miles of substantial stone wall and 700 rods of underdrainage. It is now a fine farm and very productive, clearing for its owner last year nearly \$1,200. We find an elegant house, costing \$3,600, with good substantial barns and a new one to be built this fall. Also two good tenant houses, three fine, thrifty young orchards, and a windmill supplying water inside house and yards. We also saw a bunch of good young cattle that are rapidly fattening with the fast growing feed, and 150 sheep; there are 110 acres of winter wheat looking so good that no chronic grumbler could find fault with it. With its pretty surroundings, is a desirable home for any one, even if they were men of leisure.

Just outside the limits of the village westward is the 294 acre farm of Mr. A. J. Sikes, who has owned it since 1859. As we drove around it with its genial owner he told us there was not a rod of waste land upon it, and from what we could see and learn we are satisfied that there is no better in Macomb County. The 300 sheep kept upon it were feeding in clover up to their backs, and his grade cattle are looking remarkably well. The farm is divided into 20 acre fields. There are 275 young maple trees set along the roadside. He is making extensive improvements in the family residence. The other large house is occupied by Mr. Taylor, who has worked the farm for several years. From the high grounds of this we saw a delightful landscape, (and left it and its owner with regrets that we could stay no longer.)

A kindly invitation, as we met Mr. W. R. Armstrong, was given to us to look at his fine bred Hambletonian stallion Hardwood, and accepted. We thought of the horses we had seen in Oriental climes and foreign lands, and the many fine studs in this, our own land, that had been trotted out for our inspection, as we went to the stables. As the groom led him out, the green grass and foliage forming a background, with Hardwood, standing fully 16 hands high, with head erect, conscious of his own majesty, and the bright sunlight glancing from his rich, bright colored, silky coat in the fore-ground, it was a fine picture. As we look at him we see one of the finest trotting stallions in the country, surpassing in beauty of form and symmetry almost any other that has fallen under our notice. We see the clean head of the Messenger, the large bearing shoulders and good bone of the Hambletonian, and muscles like the wild horse of the plains. This horse has beauty, style, strength and action, combined in a wonderful degree with clean, flat limbs and good feet—for what is a trotter without them? He weighs 1300 pounds and is one of the finest bred stallions in the State to trot, with Blackwood Jr. for sire and Irene by Columbus for a dam. He has trotted a mile in 2:24, a half-mile in 1:08, and is only seven years old. From tip of nose to tail he is as near perfection as any horse we ever saw. His owner, Mr. Armstrong, is entitled to much credit for his efforts to improve the trotting stock of the State by bringing such a horse for fanciers to breed from.

ON THE WING.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The annual visit of representatives of the State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, the State Pioneers' Association and the State Horticultural Society, was made on Wednesday of last week. The representatives of the various bodies named assembled at the Hudson House, Lansing, where conveyances awaited them, and were driven to the College grounds. Here the visitors were met by Franklin Wells, Esq., President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the faculty of the College, who accompanied them in their inspection of the various departments. The College buildings, barns, stables, etc., were all visited, the stock looked over, and the condition of the various fields inquired into. At each department the member of the faculty at its head took charge of the party, and gave explanations of the method pursued, the objects aimed at, and any changes that had been made during the year. In this way the visitors were given a fair idea of the work of the past season.

After the tour of inspection, visitors, students and faculty assembled in the chapel, Mr. Franklin Wells taking the chair. Short addresses were made by President Abbott, Prof. Kedzie, Philo Parsons of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and Mr. T. T. Lyon, President of the State Horticultural Society. That the visitors appeared more than satisfied with the condition of affairs at the College was apparent from the hearty encouragement they gave each speaker who alluded to the progress made the past year. In fact, it is certain that there is no department of the institution but what is to-day in a better position for practical work than ever before. A slight allusion on the part of Mr. Parsons to the recent charges made against President Abbott, and the way in which they had been met, called out warm applause from all present, and showed that the investigation had strengthened the President in their esteem. Dr. Kedzie spoke very encouragingly of the investigations he had been making in regard to the production of sugar on the light sandy soils that are found in many sections of the State, and predicted that the time was near at hand when Michigan would produce all the sugar and syrups needed by her citizens within her own borders. President Abbott spoke of the very generous way in which the last legislature had treated the College in the way of appropriations for various purposes, and hoped for great good to result therefrom.

When the dinner bell rang the visitors were divided into groups, with one or more of the faculty in charge of each. The large dining hall has been divided into small ones, and the students now divide themselves into clubs of about 20 each. Each party was taken to one of these rooms, where a very substantial dinner awaited them. On the table was a bowl of amber cane sugar, in a raw state, which was tested in various ways and declared a prime article. If it had not been announced that it was amber cane sugar, it would probably never have occurred to any one that it was not the genuine product of the sugar cane.

After dinner, the visitors spread themselves over the farm, as their tastes inclined them, and discussed what they had observed. In company with Prof. Johnson, a large party took a closer look at the stock than was possible in the morning. The stock on the farm includes about 40 head of Shorthorns, besides some young calves, 15 Ayrshires, three Jerseys, two Herefords, one Galloway, two Holsteins and one Devon. The Shorthorns comprised the pure Bates bull Col. Acorn 2d, and the Third Grand Baron, and females of the Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Victoria Duchess, imported Harriets, Young Marys, Helas, Phenix, etc. The three heifers recently purchased for the College comprise a Roan Duchess, a Young Mary and a Harriet. The Roan Duchess is a red roan in color, of good size, and a straight, handsome animal. The Harriet and the Young Mary are both reds, and fine animals. These three belong to very useful families, and will no doubt prove an acquisition. The two Rose of Sharon cows are animals that would do credit to any herd. One of them has a very handsome calf, a red roan, which ought to make a fine animal. The Shorthorns all looked well.

The Herefords are represented by two females, a cow purchased from Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, of Vassalboro, Maine, and her calf; she looked ready for the show ring, and is as handsome an animal of the breed as can be found anywhere. The Holsteins have only one representative, the cow Mae, of the Birney importation, purchased of Mr. Edwin Phelps; she is regarded as a choice specimen of the breed, but this season has, by some mistake, produced a red and white calf, although bred to an imported bull. She is a splendid milker. The Ayrshire herd has at its head the bull Jacob of Linden, No. 2600, bred by T. L. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. He is of medium size, but a trim built, well put together animal, and in excellent shape.

Besides the cattle on the farm there are Merino, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China and

Jersey Red swine, the latter presented by Mr. Geo. W. Stuart of Grand Blanc. He probably intended them as a joke, and like most of George's jokes there was a good point to it.

On the farm wheat was looking unusually well considering the season, and had begun to head out. Clover was also well advanced, and timothy looked nearly ready for the mower. The grounds were in good shape, well kept and free from weeds. The lawns had got slightly the start of the boys from the continued rains, but were being brought into subjection by the lawn mower.

Prof. Johnson showed the party some of the ensilage he had been feeding, and of course it provoked a very sharp discussion among those present. He regards it as an excellent ration for cattle when fed in connection with other food, and valuable because so much of the corn fodder of which it is composed can be grown to the acre, and also because it is green feed that can be given cattle during the winter season when such food is not otherwise obtainable. In this way it would take the place of roots, is much more easily grown, and it costs less.

About four o'clock the visitors started back for Lansing well pleased with what they had seen; but as we wanted to see how the College ran when there were no visitors, we took advantage of Prof. Johnson's hospitable invitation and remained with him that night. In the evening Mr. Franklin Wells and Prof. Beal dropped in, and College affairs were well discussed.

In the morning, by invitation, we attended the exercises of the Senior Class, conducted by Prof. Johnson. There were about twenty young men in the class, and all bright-looking fellows. The subject of farm buildings was under discussion, and there was an evident desire on the part of the students to thoroughly understand their relation to farm work and farming operations. After the class had got through we had an opportunity to shake them all by the hand and wish them success. The young men are nearly all residents of Michigan, and we believe will prove a credit to the State and the College. We should like to see most of them go right on farms, and after a few years' experience they would prove missionaries in many neighborhoods. The College takes its character from the conduct of the students it graduates, and the more of its graduates who are returned to the farm to put in practice the knowledge they have gained at the institution, the more kindly will it be regarded by the citizens of the State, and the greater practical benefit it will prove to the agriculture of the country. We shall watch the future of this class with a great deal of interest.

#### MY EXPERIENCE WITH SHORTHORNS AND THEIR CROSSES.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 5, 1883.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

After reading your article headed "Gratuitous Advice," I am prompted to write my experience with the Shorthorn sheep and their crosses. For fifteen years I have been engaged in raising early lambs for market; have raised and fed from 150 to 450 head each year, and find great profit in the business. My cross-bred lambs at 10 months old average from 85 to 110 lbs.; the weight has increased for the last six years, for I have been keeping my one-half and three-fourths bred ewes for breeding purposes. My full blood Shorthorns are heavier; two-year-old wethers weigh 155 lbs. on an average, some as high as 210 lbs., and sell at eight cents per pound. Now, Mr. Editor, there is room for both fine and middle-wool sheep, and profit in both; but that farmer who expects to compete with Texas and all that great country west of the Mississippi River, where there is comparatively no winter, and land costs but a trifle, on Michigan land worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre (the interest on which yearly is more than the first cost of land in Texas, Colorado, and all that vast country two thousand miles in length) must sooner or later make a failure. As proof that the crossing of Shorthorns on fine-wool sheep pays: When I first commenced crossing my brother and I had no competitors in the business, now there have been shipped from this station (Marshall) over five thousand lambs this year; the average weight would, I think, be over eighty pounds. Another point as to the ability to stand this climate; my sheep are running in flocks of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full-blood Shorthorns, and are fat enough for market. I have heard the prediction that there is not a herd of sheep in the world that are pampered and fed as are the registered Merinos. No rain or snow is ever allowed to fall on their backs; blanketed, and their appetites studied, and their puny lambs warmed and fed from birth. All the profit is not in their wool; they must be slaughtered before old age, and then comes the final settlement.

I have fed sheep every year for twenty-five years, from four hundred to four thousand each year, and am perfectly conversant with the markets. It is a good lot of grade Merinos that will average 110 lbs. in car-load lots when finished for market, and the weight of wethers has

gradually depreciated for the last ten years in consequence of the nearer approach to full-blood Merinos. In England almost every district has a breed of sheep peculiarly adapted to the soil; on light land the Southdowns and Cheviots, on the richer lands the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Oxford-downs; on the rocky soil of Shropshire the Shropshires thrive the best, and in England to-day they are considered one of the best and hardest breeds of all. They are peculiarly adapted to the dry, light soils of Michigan; they will hold their flesh during our long droughts and quickly gain when rain comes.

Now, to sum up, there is open to us one of the best markets for mutton in the world, England, where Down mutton sells for two cents per pound more than the best beef; and there are buyers for export sheep in all the leading markets every week. You know that they buy nothing but heavy sheep. Times have changed in Michigan since wool was worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound, whereas it is now selling from 28 to 32c, and he is a progressive farmer who conforms to the change in market values. There is more in studying the markets than in hard work. The quotations for sheep in Chicago and Buffalo show a wide range from 31 to 7 cents per pound—and I will only refer your readers to the quotations. I have always believed that the woolly taste of the full bred Merino mutton came from the secretions of oil or gum in the fleece; it must pervade the flesh.

There is a demand in the west for registered Merino sheep, and no doubt money can be made in the business; but after thirty years' experience I think the average farmer will do better with middle-wool sheep. They are peculiarly adapted to the small farms of Michigan. Yours respectfully,  
D. HUBBARD.

#### MICHIGAN SHEEP IN TEXAS.

In recent numbers of the Texas wool journals we notice reference is made to large parties of thoroughbred bucks from this State being on sale. As some of these lots were purchased from flock-owners here as grades, we would caution Texas flock-owners against believing them to be representatives of our thoroughbred flocks. Of course these sheep are offered on their merits individually, and purchasers make their own selections; but the use of the term thoroughbred in connection with them is wrong and apt to mislead. Some of these sheep are of good style, well up in thoroughbred blood, and are no doubt well calculated to make much improvement upon an ordinary Texas flock. As a rule, too, they are sold at reasonable prices, so there is nothing to find fault with in that particular. But no thoroughbred rams can be purchased in this State at from \$5 to \$15 per head; and we cannot see statements that must reflect upon the quality of our thoroughbred flocks go unchallenged, especially when serious injury may result to Michigan breeders if they are not controverted. As many Texas breeders are readers of the FARMER, we think we are fully justified, both in their interest and in the interest of our own breeders, in giving this caution.

#### THE GRAPE LEAF FLEA BEETLE.

EAST GILEAD, Branch Co., June 11th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed please find some small blue bugs that I found on my grape vines. I have 15 vines in the middle of one row, perfectly denuded of leaves and buds, and this is all the insect that I can find on them. The buds are eaten as fast as they push out. These bugs have the faculty of jumping like a flea if disturbed. Can you tell anything about them?  
W. S. PARMLEE.

The beetles sent are the Grape Vine Flea Beetle, *Graptodera Chalybea* (Illig.). It is about three-twentieths of an inch in length, and the specimens sent are of a polished steel blue color. Sometimes, however, their color varies, and the beetle is of a green and sometimes purplish hue, with a transverse depression across the hinder part of the thorax. The under side is dark green, and the antennae and feet brownish black. It has stout thighs which enable it to jump very nimbly. These beetles pair early in May, and in about three weeks the larvæ make their appearance, and attain their full growth in from three to four weeks. When full grown the larvæ are about three-tenths of an inch in length, of a light brown color, sometimes dark and at others paler and of a yellowish hue, with a black head, and six or eight black dots on each of the segments of the body, each dot having a single brownish hair growing out of it. It has six feet which are black in color. When full grown the larvæ leave the vine, descend to the earth, into which they burrow, and there form small oval cells within which they change to dark yellow chrysalids. In this condition they remain two or three weeks, when they change to the full grown beetles, which immediately climb the vines and attack the foliage. They eat away the substance of the buds as well as the leaves. They continue their ravages for about a month, when they die, meanwhile having laid clusters of orange-colored eggs on the under side of the leaves, which soon hatch into larvæ, and continue the depredations. The remedy

#### Information Wanted.

SEBASTA, June 15, '83.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
1. If I cut my orchard grass soon will it mature for seed again this fall? Yes.  
2. Are there any Norman grade mares for sale in this State? Could not say, but there have been a large number raised.  
3. Will blue grass grow in this State? Yes, and do well.  
4. Has M. W. Dunham ever imported any Clydesdale horses? Not to our knowledge.  
5. Are his 2,000 mares on the Colorado range Norman or common stock? Common mares.  
W. W. WYMAN.

#### Michigan Crop Report.

Last week we gave, from advance sheets, the report of the wheat crop in this State up to June 1st. Below we give the reports on other farm and fruit crops to same date:

The returns give the following percentages for other crops, the comparison being with 1882: corn, acres planted, 90; oats, acres sowed, 95, condition 91; barley, acres sowed, 96, condition 93; sorghum, acres planted, 111, number of farmers planting, 112; clover meadows and pastures, condition 103; timothy meadows and pastures, condition 99; clover sowed this year, condition 99. Nearly one fourth of the corn planted, and five per cent of the clover seeded this year failed to grow. Wages of farm hands average \$19.00 per month with board, and \$26.35 per month without board. The averages are given in the tables for the northern and southern sections of the State separately. Owing to the wet weather no inconsiderable amount of corn remained to be planted on June 1, hence it is probable that future reports will materially change the figures for this crop. It will be remembered that last year a great deal of corn was planted in Michigan after June 1. Apples promise in the southwestern and northeastern parts of the State 92 per cent, in the central and northwestern 93 per cent, and in the southeastern 83 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 86. Peaches promise in the central 61 per cent, the northeastern 44 per cent, the southwestern 67 per cent, the northwestern 82 per cent, and northeastern 73 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 62.

#### Macomb County Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Macomb Co. was held at the Commercial House, Romeo, on Tuesday, June 5th. There was a fair attendance, although several leading members were absent. The meeting was called to order at 1 p. m., by President Phillips. After the president's address had been delivered, a committee was appointed to consider the recommendations made by the president in his address. John McKay, J. C. Thompson and Eli G. Perkins were appointed such committee.

The committee reported as follows: They would recommend the incorporation of this society, and that the society hold an Institute during the coming winter. On motion of Mr. Chapel it was resolved that the committee's report be accepted and adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the resolution adopted at a previous meeting making all the editors in Macomb Co. honorary members of the society be stricken out. On motion of P. M. Bentley the editors of the Mt. Clemens Monitor, Armada Telegraph and Romeo Democrat were made honorary members.

The committee then proceeded to make some amendments to the constitution, after which P. M. Bentley offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That the thanks of this association be tendered J. D. Elliott, of the Commercial Hotel, for his kind treatment of this association during the shearing festival, and other meetings of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Chapel the resolution was adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of the following: President, G. W. Phillips; Vice President, P. M. Bentley; Secretary, C. J. Phillips; Treasurer, John McKay; Directors for two years, Lee Chapel, elected in place of P. M. Bentley; J. M. Thorington in place of H. F. Bancroft; Eli G. Perkins re-elected; T. P. Goyer in place of W. S. Hart.

Committee was appointed to arrange for holding an Institute some time during the coming winter; it consists of P. M. Bentley, J. W. Thorington, J. C. Thompson, Lee Chapel, C. E. Lockwood, and John McKay.

On motion it was resolved that the minutes of the meeting be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, Romeo Observer and Mt. Clemens Monitor.  
On motion it was resolved that the next board meeting be held at the Commercial House on the last Saturday in February. The meeting then adjourned.  
C. J. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.



## Horse Matters.

### TRAINING TROTTERS.

John Splan's Ideas as to their Management

The reporter of a Cincinnati paper recently asked Splan to give the patrons of his paper some idea of how he conditioned horses, and the following is the interview. His ideas concerning bran are certainly very startling, to say the least:

"No two people train a horse exactly alike, but there is enough similarity of methods to enable me to give something like a general idea of how it is done. I will give you a practical illustration by telling you what has been done with Fanny Witherspoon. We took her up February 1, and for ten days I had her led by the halter four or five miles a day. Then for the next ten days I had her jogged on the road about ten miles each day, going two miles or so at a time. March 15 I began to give her five-mile dashes, the first four at a jog and the last mile in about three minutes and a half. The next week I had her trot a mile in a little less, and gradually have diminished the distance trotted at a time and increased her speed until now I have driven her three miles with the usual twenty minute race intermission, in 2:35, 2:38, and 2:39, and I will give her another mile presently, and after that another, just as if she was in a five heat race. Under this treatment you see she is getting as fine as silk, and gaining daily in endurance and speed."

"Mr. Splan, how about her food?"  
"That is a question that has to be determined differently in every horse. When a horse is in good health and condition he will feed and eat well and be strong and hearty. Horses are just like men in regard to their eating. Sometimes you will have a nervous horse that hardly wants anything to eat, and then again you have a heavy phlegmatic sort of a horse that will eat all the time. One must be encouraged and the other restrained. I let my horses eat grass every day, though I have seen the time when if you gave a horse in training a toothful of grass you would be considered crazy. Then horses used to be given sulphur and drenches; but now we are getting more intelligent and humane with our animals, and consequently they are getting better and better every day. I never give my horses any bran. It is only the husk of the grain, and I would just as soon give a horse a quart of sand or gravel as bran. I try to study my horses' tastes, wants and dispositions, and feed them accordingly."

"What do you do on race days?"  
"I work my horse that is to trot very little on the day of the race, most times merely jogging him a few miles on the road. Then I give him plenty to eat far enough ahead of the race not to be a load on his stomach and all the water he wants to drink. When a horse has to score and to trot through five or seven heats he has to work pretty hard, and here again he is just like a man. Give a man a hard task to perform on an empty stomach and he becomes faint and weak. So does a horse, and a faint or weak horse can't trot fast or keep his gait any length of time."

"How about colts?"  
"There you have me, for I never trained a colt in my life. I had a friend once who was running for Judge, and a committee waited on him for an expression of his principles. Said he: 'If ever I get to be Judge, I'll send every man who wears a red necktie to jail for 300 years.' Now, I believe if I had the power, I'd hang every man who trots colts. They have not the bone, sinews or stamina for the work, and it must ruin them to put them at it."

### Glanders and Farcy.

The New York Times, in a lengthy letter on this subject, of so much importance to farmers, gives the following full description of these loathsome and dangerous diseases:

"Glanders and farcy are the same disease but with different developments. Glanders is a specific disease of the blood, which may be produced from blood poisoning caused by malnutrition; by the absorption of injurious matter through bad air in ill-ventilated and foul stables; by the absorption of diseased matter produced by arrested secretions or excretions caused by exposure to cold, or by extreme fatigue; and, in short, by anything that tends to impair the functions or to lower the vitality. It is also readily communicated by contagion, or rather by inoculation or contact of the virus or poison of the diseased secretions with an absorptive membrane or a wounded surface. It consists of a poisoned condition of the whole system, which, however, most actively develops itself in inflammation of the nasal and bronchial tracts, with discharges from the nostrils, the ulceration of the nasal membranes, and the induration of the glands under or between the jaws, which become hard and prominent, but do not soften and suppurate; or it appears by local eruptions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue in the form of hard nodules, which in time break and ulcerate. In the former case it is distinguished as glanders, and in the latter as farcy, but the two are merely different forms of the same disease, and the virus of one form may produce one or the other as it may happen."

"Glanders may be chronic or active; the former condition of the disease is less virulent and may continue for months or years, with occasional apparent recovery; only, however, at the last, to take on the active form and quickly end in death, or to become a lingering death from exhaustion or abscesses in the lungs or other organs, or from pyemia or the presence of the poisonous pus in the blood. From the possible long continuance of the disease and during all that time the existence of a threatening danger against the safety of other animals or of the persons who are about the diseased beast, it is only reasonable that the most careful precautions should be taken, and that constant dread should be felt whenever suspicion of its existence

may arise. The popular feeling is so intense in regard to it that in nearly every State laws have been made forbidding the keeping of a glandered animal or its use in public places, and ordering its destruction under severe penalties. This is but reasonable when the safety of human beings, which is seriously endangered by a loathsome and certainly fatal disease, is considered."

There are a few essential symptoms by which the disease may be identified even by the unpracticed observer. These are the discharge from the nostrils, at first thin and glairy, but afterward thick, sticky, and adherent, and often stinking and fetid; the presence of ulcers upon the nasal membrane with livid or lead-colored patches, and the enlargement and hardening of the glands under and between the jaws; these appear like knots upon a cord, or as a row of peas and beans, and when enlarged, like chestnuts. The swelling and induration of the glands is the specific characteristic of the disease from which it takes its name. The nasal discharge is the first apparent symptom, and when this appears without any other, and may be strongly encouraged if the glands are found to be affected. The final proof, however, is the ulcerations within the nostrils. These appear first as small lumps or nodules within the nostrils, and may be felt before they can be seen, in size from a grain of radish seed to that of a pea. When developed they appear as yellow pustules surrounded by a red inflammatory ring. They shortly become white in the centre and discharge pus, then become depressed, of a leaden or violet color, or bright red and streaked with blood. A hard, elevated ring surrounds the ulcer, the discharge from which is the active virus of the disease, and infects any horse or man into whose system it is absorbed. If any doubt of the nature of the disease lingers in the mind of the owner, this may now be removed by making a scratch in the shoulder or neck of the diseased animal and inoculating it with a little of the discharge from one of these ulcers. If the disease is glanders it will develop itself in the acute form in a short time, and death may ensue so soon as 10 days."

"Farcy is not so dangerous as the other form of glanders. It is easily recognized by the nodular tumors in the skin and tissue, which are called farcy buds. These become ulcerated and the matter from them is infectious. It has the characteristic yellow oily pus of the nasal pustules of glanders. In time the lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the jugular vein and along the inside of the fore-arm and thighs become hard and change into farcy buds. And so the disease spreads over the body, in course of time producing large suppurating external tumors, just as glanders produces them internally. Chronic farcy may continue for a lengthened period, when it takes on the active form, which quickly ends in death. At its earliest stages farcy is amenable to treatment. Hypophosphite of soda has been found in some cases an effective remedy. It is given in one-ounce doses for a long period, and acts as a neutralizing agent upon the poison. Indeed, some veterinarians have had reason to believe that the antiseptic is effective in the early stages in glanders when given continuously for a lengthened period."

"The great danger is from infection, but in careful hands this danger may be practically avoided. A suspected animal should be kept strictly apart, the utmost cleanliness should be observed by its keeper, separate furniture, from the smallest article, should be used; the stable should be thoroughly cleansed with lime-wash and carbolic acid, and every precaution used that is usual in hospitals for infectious diseases. Prevention is the most effective manner of avoiding the disease. Pure air, clean food, wholesome water, and general cleanliness of the animal's body, as well as its surroundings, will serve as a complete preventive. In a large military stable, where the animals were crowded, 90 cases of glanders in 1,000 horses occurred yearly. After the air space had been doubled and a system of good ventilation put into practice the cases fell off to 11 in the 1,000 in the next year, and in some years there was not one case. Glanders was obliterated in these stables by the simple practice of good sanitary measures, and this typical instance tells the whole story of the methods by which the disease is continued in existence."

### Skilny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. \$1.

### The Farm.

Plan to Save the Litters.

It has been customary to advocate the shelf or rail around the pen, as the mode to be adopted to prevent young pigs from being crushed, while yet too young to get out of the way of the sow. This source of loss is a serious one, as all breeders who have had experience at all extended, have learned to their sorrow. When valuable pigs, that have come to their full time, are permitted to be destroyed through want of a simple contrivance, then it is quite clear that the breeder who permits this is not so careful as he should be."

The plan of giving the sow a large amount of straw, in which to drop her litter, is advocated by some who practice this mode, and they reason, not illogically, that with a deep, soft bed, the newly dropped pig is not likely to be so closely pressed as not to survive it. If partly covered, they reason that the pig can get breath through the loose straw, and it is declared that, upon trial of both modes, the abundant straw bed is as safe as the pole or shelf plan. Some sows are very quick and fractious in their movements, and with the shelf and hard floor beneath, they are very liable to go down upon the newly-dropped pig so suddenly that the shelf is no protection."

The temperature during the month of May, in the more northerly States, is not so warm as to render a plentiful supply of straw needless, provided this can be given

to the sow safely. With some sows, this plan will prove quite successful, and, as stated, in quite northerly localities, the warmth of the abundant bedding would be advantageous. This item, where the provisions made are not of the warmest kind, should be taken into account, but with warm quarters, the extra bedding is hardly required."

With fractious sows, the English mode of preventing harm is by using a small cage within the pen, in which the sow has plenty of room to get up and lie down, but not room enough to turn round. This is undoubtedly the safest plan yet tried, provided an attendant is at hand to place the pigs as they are dropped, in a warm dry place, to be put with the mother after she is through and quieted, ready to nurse the litter. If former experience with a given sow has proved her to be untrustful so constructed that the pigs can reach the teats without the sow being able to get the pig between her teeth. These precautions may seem extraordinary—but a valuable brood sow—and no man who reads the Journal is supposed, at this day, to keep any other sort—ready to bring forth her litter should receive whatever care is required to save every pig that is dropped alive.—National Live Stock Journal.

### Rye for Grain and Fodder.

A. B. Allen, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says: Rye meal, largely used for bread by the farmers of the North of Europe, is not so great a favorite in America, nor has it been estimated at its true value in our country for stock feeding. Later experiments, especially for cattle and swine in store keep, and partially, also, for fattening, prove that it is excellent for such purpose. For soiling, we can begin cutting it as soon as the heads get a couple of inches long, and a little later to cure for winter fodder. For both these uses it is probably nearly as valuable as cornstalks, except of the sweet varieties. This, however, is a mere matter of opinion. I have no analyses. The great error in using it thus is that it is generally allowed to stand too long. In this case the stalks get coarse and are hard to masticate and digest. It should never stand beyond the day of its beginning to blossom; and if cut a few days before it is all the better, as being then more succulent, tender and palatable."

"I have no early pasture, and consequently depend upon rye for the earliest green fodder for my stock. The latitude of my little place is about 39 deg. north. This has been a very late spring and yet on May 7 my rye was thirty-six to forty inches high and the heads two to three inches long. I then began to cut it for fodder. I fed only partially at first for fear of scouring the stock, gradually increasing from day to day till it became safe to stop the hay ration entirely and depend only on the rye for the bulky food. Within eight days the milk of the cows increased from twenty-five to thirty per cent and the butter nearly in the same proportion. The increase of this would probably have been equal to the milk, but two quarts of wheat bran having been mixed with as much Indian meal in the ration when fed on hay, this was cut off for fear it would keep the bowels too open if continued with the green rye. The cotton-seed meal was then increased from two to three pints per day. Horses are also fond of green rye, do well on it and eat it as greedily as the cows. For poor, thin soils, I know no crop which pays so well as rye."

### Potash in the Soil.

The effects of potash upon the soil are well known to be remarkable. One hears continually that "the land never forgets a dressing of ashes"; and cases are continually spoken of where the effects are apparent after 30 or 40 years. This is not surprising when the action of potash in the soil is considered. Much error is taught in this respect. Potash is held by the soil very firmly, and so is phosphoric acid; and both of these are the principal fertilizing elements of wood ashes. Dr. Lawes states that potash and phosphoric acid remain in the soil for at least 30 years, and an application of these fertilizers made 30 years ago at Rothamstead is still recognized by its effects upon the crops. Potash is one of the most necessary ingredients of the soil for plant food. It is at the same time very abundant in the soil, but unfortunately is held in its combination with silica, in the form of a silicate, in an insoluble and inert condition, and therefore it is that an application of potash, in whatever form it may be, to the soil has such remarkable favorable effects. It is because of their effects upon the soil in rendering the potash available by dissolving the silicate that lime, salt, chloride of potash, and perhaps gypsum, or the sulphuric acid released from this in its decomposition, are so beneficially used as fertilizers, and it is this effect, also exerted by the atmosphere and the weather upon the silicates in the soil, that makes fall plowing, fallowing, and cultivation of so much use. The abundance of potash that exists in the soil may be realized by considering the proportions of it which go to make up the following common rocks and minerals which enter into the composition of rocks. Mica, the glistening, scaly substance that is so abundant in almost every soil, and in a great many rocks, contains 9 per cent of potash felspar; the flesh color and reddish rock which is so often associated with quartz in granite, gneiss, mica slates, porphyry, and basalt, and is often found in masses and veins alone, contains no less than 17 per cent of potash, and nearly all the slates contain a considerable portion. As these rocks are broken up by the action of the weather, they release more or less of nearly all soils, clays, loams, gravels, and sands, potash is therefore exceedingly abundant, but, as we have said, it is so locked up as to be only slowly available. But as it becomes available, it is held very firmly in the soil, and is never carried off by the drainage. A farmer can never therefore go wrong in liberally supplying his soil with potash.—The Dairy.

### Decline in Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, and Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

### Importing Breeding Stock.

A circular has recently been issued by the Treasury Department relating to the importation of breeding stock, the material portions of which are as follows: "To entitle animals to admission free of duty, satisfactory proof must be made that they are specially imported for breeding purposes. This proof must be made primarily to the Collector at the port of importation."

"If, upon the production of the formal proof, the Collector has doubts, either from the character or condition of the animals, the general course of business, or from any other circumstance, that the animals are intended for breeding purposes, affirmative proof should be required on that point. If, for instance, mares are imported for the purpose of being placed at work on a horse-railway, or heifers, cows, or ewes are imported for the purpose of slaughter, although in both cases they may be capable of breeding, they are in no proper sense specially imported for breeding purposes, and are not exempt from duty."

"In the case of blood-cattle imported from Europe if may generally be assumed, on the formal proofs, that they are imported for breeding purposes, because there would be no profit in importing them for any other purpose; and it has been held to be immaterial whether animals are imported for sale or for the use of the importer, if it is satisfactorily proved that they are intended for breeding purposes."

"In all cases where Collectors are not satisfied, upon the proof presented, that the animals are imported specially for breeding purposes, duties should be imposed. The burden of proof is upon the importer to satisfy the officers of the department by competent evidence that the animals were intended to be used specially, and not merely incidentally, for breeding purposes; and when the evidence is not satisfactory, duties should be imposed, leaving the parties to their remedy by appeal to the department."

### Ticks on Sheep.

In our veterinary columns recently was given a remedy for ticks on sheep. Since then we have come across another plan for getting rid of these nuisances, given by a lady correspondent of the Orange County Farmer, as the system pursued successfully by her father. She says: "He took an old-fashioned tin horn, which had become useless from the mouthpiece being broken off, fitted a wooden plug in the large end, bored a hole in the plug large enough to admit the nozzle of a bellows, filled the horn with tobacco, put in a coal of fire, and, stopping up with the wooden plug, inserted the bellows and it was ready for use. Instead of waiting till he had a flock of lambs to be good food for ticks, he would take the old sheep in February or March and, opening the wool along the back, would fill the fleece with tobacco smoke, and in a few minutes the ticks would be done for. I never knew it to take more than two applications to rid the sheep entirely of ticks. I have helped him smoke 100 sheep in a day, and it is much better than making a bath of tobacco. The same process will kill lice on cattle."

### Value of Hen Manure.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says hen manure, when properly prepared, is an excellent manure for almost any crop, but if applied as a hard dry state it does not act on the growing crops so readily as when mixed with some material that will decompose it and make it fine. One of the best materials to mix with hen manure is wood ashes, but care must be taken to mix at the proper time and in the right manner, or the result will be a loss of ammonia. A week or ten days before the manure is to be used compost it with half as much ashes as manure, first a layer of dry mud or fine loam, then a layer of manure, followed by a layer of ashes. If the manure and ashes are dry, they should be wet, using a watering pot for the purpose of wetting it even; when the compost is finished cover it with three inches of dry mud or loam; before using dig over and mix well together. This makes an excellent dressing to force crops with."

### Butter Yields.

The N. Y. Tribune quotes from a private letter from a person whom it says is especially well informed in live stock matters: "What folly, these high prices lately paid for Jerseys! Nearly every one of the great butter cows I have heard from have been ruined for subsequent production, in consequence of the stimulation, or have died of milk fever. I would not give near so much for one of them as for a cow which made from nine to twelve pounds of butter per week, on a healthy system of feeding; such cows will keep this up and last long, while the others are liable to die any day. Moreover, it is cruel to make them carry such enormous, unnatural udders."

### Agricultural Items.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer recommends the squash as a cheap green food for stock in winter.

The New England Farmer says: "Beans are a good crop to grow on land that must be planted late, or where the crops have destroyed by frost. The Improved Yellow Beans are good yielders, and are in demand in our eastern markets."

Corn for fodder may be sown, or, rather, drilled, until the first of July. It is a good plan to select an early, sweet variety; the Minnesota Early is as good as any. Drill in double rows wide enough apart to allow the cultivator to run through. The stalks of sweet corn are sweeter, and will be at hand, while of the coarser varieties more or less will be rejected."

It is pretty certain that a thorough soaking and washing of seed corn in a strong solution of blue stone will prevent smutty ears in the crop. Perhaps an equally thorough cleansing in pure water would be as efficient. It is also evident that simply wetting seed corn that has smut spores mixed with it, in a solution of blue stone, will not ensure a clean crop."

Every improvement in whatever direction, that tends to make crops cheaper or the labor of producing them less, works to a certain extent, a hardship on those who follow

the old and slow, hard methods, just as a manufacturer of cotton or woolen goods, who uses looms of an old pattern, is placed at a disadvantage in market, when competing with him who has the latest and best."

The New England Farmer says: "The winter rye that is to be cut into hay should be cut before it comes into bloom. If the weather is favorable it will make about as fast as alone after cutting until it is pretty well wilted, or merely turned in the swath once or twice. It does not pay to handle it very much the first day or two after cutting, as there is too much water to be lifted. Rye is so greasy, like cabbage, that a shower does not wet it in much; but the last day, before cutting in, it should be kept constantly stirred by the tedder. It can not be too dry to keep well in the mow."

Hos. J. D. G. Nelson says of red-top grass, as it has proved in his farm experience: It is only adapted to low or wet lands, and even those had better be drained and sown in timothy or orchard grass if for meadow, or orchard and blue grass if for pasture. Red top makes poor pasture, and is not enduring for meadows; besides, it takes too much of it for a ton of very desirable hay, as it is of a tough, flexible nature, and not particularly nutritious. Cattle will not tear down a ten rail fence to get to a stack of it if clover or timothy is within their reach, and they are better judges of good hay, sometimes, than their owners."

J. M. Stahl, in the Ohio Farmer, says: "I do not think pumpkins are good fat-formers; they contain a large proportion of water, but for all that they are nutritious. The results of feeding pumpkins convince me that it pays to raise them. I find that feeding hogs exclusively on corn leads to costiveness and generally results in serious derangement of the digestive and assimilative organs, or disease. Pumpkins are laxative and at such times good medicine. When I throw a load of them into the feed lot I fancy I am almost literally following Shakespeare's advice, for I am throwing physic to the hogs. It is not what a hog eats, but what he digests that makes him fat; and if a pumpkin or anything else increases the ability of the proper organs to digest thoroughly other food, that agent is valuable though it contains of itself very little nutriment."

A correspondent of the County Gentleman writing from Otsego County, N. Y., says of the prospects for hops in that vicinity: "Some farmers are not so keen as last spring, but in most cases they are looking well. A well-known grower, yesterday, speaking of the outlook for hops as compared with last year said: 'Take them on the whole they are one fourth better than last year.' This does not make them much better than in many seasons heretofore, last year's crop being much below the average. Of course it depends upon the season hereafter as to what the crop will be. Hops to some extent have been injured by too early hoeing. Where the earth was taken from the young sprouts early in the spring, they were exposed to the frosts which occurred later, and, of course, suffered. Great pains have been taken with hops that have been planted this spring, but I doubt whether they will grow as well as those planted last year. If the weather is so that the ground is kept moist by rains after hops are planted, they are much more likely to grow well."

From Mrs. John Spitzer, No. 28 West St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

I have been suffering for over sixteen years with spinal pain, and have been a great deal of nervous debility. I had a severe attack of pain in my head two weeks ago, caused by weakness and nervous exhaustion. I had thought I should die. We had Zoa-Phos in the house, and my husband said we would test it to the utmost. He gave it to me according to directions for several days, and the pain was done for. I never knew it to take more than two applications to rid the sheep entirely of ticks. I have helped him smoke 100 sheep in a day, and it is much better than making a bath of tobacco. The same process will kill lice on cattle."

May 15, 1883.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAN'S HAY STACKER is guaranteed to do more and better work than any hay machine in the world. Our NEW LADDER elevators receive the highest praise. All need our stack roof. Send for Circular. J. H. BEAN & SONS, DECATUR, ILL. 1819-20.

WATERS ALL KINDS OF CATTLE PERFECTLY WITHOUT ATTENDANCE. HAND OR WIND. SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP. Will give any kind of small pump used as the rule is to 17 times in 40 seconds. Adapted to all cases of spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO. E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Orono, Mich. 1819-20.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)

State where you saw this advertisement. my260131st

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, N. Y.

State where you saw this advertisement. my260131st

OF THE GARDEN Cultivator

is the most complete machine in use. Send for illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc., etc.

The Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any other preparation.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid; A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

ALSO AS A GARGLE FOR THE THROAT, AS A WASH FOR THE PERSON, AND AS A DISINFECTANT FOR THE HOUSE.

A Certain Remedy Against All Contagious Diseases.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, destroying the germs of disease and repelling (partially) floating imperceptibly in the air, such as a contagious lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Flat bottles \$1.

ADRIANCE MOWERS & REAPERS.

THE REPUTATION WHICH THESE MACHINES HAVE ENJOYED FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS, WAS MORE THAN MAINTAINED IN 1882.

Although we GREATLY INCREASED OUR BUILD OF Machines in 1882, we were AGAIN COMPELLED TO DISAPPOINT MANY HUNDREDS OF FARMERS. THE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS WE HAVE MADE TO OUR WORKS will, we hope, enable us to fill all orders for season of 1883, but our farming friends will appreciate the ADVANTAGE OF ORDERING EARLY.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., BUCKEYE WORKS, Poughkeepsie, NEW YORK.

OFFICE: 105 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

TURNIP SEED

NEW CROP READY IN JULY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. 173-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

SOLUBLE

Pacific Guano

The best and most economical fertilizer known. Send for prices and pamphlets giving testimonials.

WM. ADAIR & CO., Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Florists, and agents for Pacific Guano Co.

No. 45 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Illustrated Spring Seed Catalogue sent free on application.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL, 27 YEARS IN USE.

GUARANTEED Superior to any other make. 17 times in 40 seconds. Adapted to all cases of spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO. E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Orono, Mich. 1819-20.

WATERS ALL KINDS OF CATTLE PERFECTLY WITHOUT ATTENDANCE. HAND OR WIND. SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP. Will give any kind of small pump used as the rule is to 17 times in 40 seconds. Adapted to all cases of spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO. E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Orono, Mich. 1819-20.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)

State where you saw this advertisement. my260131st

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, N. Y.

State where you saw this advertisement. my260131st

OF THE GARDEN Cultivator

is the most complete machine in use. Send for illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE

FREE WITH EACH WINDING

WHITE



## Horticultural.

## THE FRUIT INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA.

SANTA CLARA, CAL., June 6th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The area planted to fruit in California is simply immense. A craze on the fruit question seems to possess all classes. All the conditions for successful fruit culture are so favorable that the temptation to set out every foot of arable land to fruit of some kind seems to be irresistible. A recent drive through portions of Santa Clara Valley, near the foot hills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, revealed some magnificent orchards and vineyards; magnificent for their size and beauty. One fruit ranch of 160 acres was a model of neatness and thrift, 40 acres of this were planted to prunes, and they are a sight to behold. The trees are so planted that they will row every way, and the rows are so straight that a bullet fired would hit every tree in the row. There are no vacant places, and the trees, though of but two years growth, are remarkably vigorous and thrifty. Many of the trees have already made a growth of from four to five feet this season. There are on this ranch 20 acres planted to grapes, which show an equally vigorous and thrifty growth with the trees. Some of the grapes planted this year have small clusters of blossoms, which is no unusual thing here. The ground between the trees and vines is kept clean by constant stirring with the cultivator, and all the weeds growing on this 160 acres could be put in one's hat. It is owned by an Englishman, who though a novice in fruit culture, manifests, nevertheless, sound good judgment and common sense in the management of his fruit ranch.

Adjoining this ranch is another one of about the same size and managed with the same skill and judgment.

A few years since a wealthy firm of San Francisco purchased 400 acres of land here as a matter of speculation. Subsequently, three persons, the present owners, purchased it and divided it up between them, and by their spirited rivalry have converted what was supposed to be worn out grain fields, into lovely orchards and vineyards. This change has been wrought, not by manuring and the use of fertilizers, for none have been used, but simply by a system of deep and thorough culture. This land was plowed and trenched to a depth of from 12 to 15 inches, at an expense of \$10 per acre. The result is a deep, mellow soil that will retain moisture and afford ample range for the roots seeking after food. And yet, with this example before them most people here persist in simply scratching the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to four inches, declaring if you go deeper the moisture will be dried out of the soil. Just as if a sponge two feet thick would not absorb and retain more moisture than one four inches in thickness.

The climate and the mode of culture here tend to bring fruit trees and vines into very early bearing. Fruit trees come into full bearing in from two to four years. As a consequence the old adage, "soon ripe, soon rotten," is verified here, and trees bear themselves to death in a few years. It would be a marvel were it to see a tree bearing over 400 pounds of fruit in one season; whereas, I have gathered ten barrels of nice Roxbury russets from one tree, and had windfalls enough to make up in all, nearly, if not quite, one ton of fruit from one tree.

If less plowing and cultivating were done in orchards here and elsewhere after the trees come into bearing and shade the ground, and more mulching done either with straw, or what I think would be better, a crop of buckwheat, not to be harvested but left to become a perpetual crop and mulch, far more satisfactory results would be obtained, in my judgment, than by this constant plowing, which must necessarily destroy more or less of the small fibrous roots, which creep along near the surface of the ground in search of food.

I have recommended these and some other things to the fruit culturists here, but there seems to be a prejudice here at the west about adopting an eastern idea or practice. A sound idea or practice is good, let it come from what source it may. Eastern ideas, as well as improved methods of culture, are slowly gaining ground here at the west.

J. S. TIBBETS.

Reported for the Michigan Farmer.

SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH HAVEN, June 4, 1883.

The meeting was called to order by President Phillips. There were not as many present as would be desirable, but the subject for discussion was made a very interesting one by those present.

The question was, "Are wind-breaks any benefit to the fruit-growers in this vicinity; if so, what kind of trees shall we plant and how many?"

Hiram Griffin—As far as I have had experience wind-breaks have not proved a benefit, but a damage. He spoke of a peach orchard near his place that was well protected on the north and west by natural forest, and in six years time was all gone with the yellows, while several other orchards in the same neighborhood that were exposed to the full sweeps of the wind from all directions were good orchards yet.

J. Lannin—Our coldest winds are from the southwest in winter. In order to have full protection we should have to plant a large portion of our orchard grounds with wind-breaks. It takes from 12 to 15 years to grow a wind-break to protect two rows of fruit trees.

H. King believed that the apple orchards of Kalamazoo County that were protected by wind-breaks had been the most successful and that a body of timber had a marked effect on the temperature.

J. Lannin did not think that a single row of trees was of any benefit.

A. Vorhees—The highest ground will generally be found to be the surest location for peaches, regardless of wind-breaks. Although a wheat field may be benefited by being covered with snow, the

same location would be a very unsafe place to winter peach buds. Peach trees were more liable to the yellows in the vicinity of wind-breaks, especially when surrounded by dense forests.

C. Palmer—When living in Iowa the fruit growers considered wind-breaks of some form a necessity to successful fruit-growing. Suel Foster attributed his success in raising pears to the planting of evergreens in his pear orchard. As a rule plums, cherries and pears were more successful in cities and large villages where they are protected by high walls and buildings than in the country.

J. G. Ramsdell said it was a nice point to decide how many trees to plant to form a beneficial wind-break. It was very easy to overdo the matter. A dense forest had entirely prevented the free circulation of air was unquestionably a damage to most kinds of fruit. Yet he believed that one or two rows of trees on the north and west to break the force of the strong gales of wind, quite common here, were a decided benefit in preventing fruit from being blown off and the trees from being otherwise injured. The Lombardy Poplar was one of the best trees for that purpose, as they shade but little and grow to a great height, forming a perfect wind-break in a few years, as they grow very fast.

J. G. RAMSDELL, Secretary.

## MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Summer Meeting in Ionia, June 26th and 27th, 1883.

The annual summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society will convene in the city of Ionia, in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Ionia County Horticultural Society. The convention will open with an afternoon session on Tuesday, June 26th, and close with an evening session on the 27th.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody interested in any branch of horticulture, to be present at one or more of the sessions and take part in the discussions of the topics announced for the meeting.

The following scheme of topics will be followed as closely as practicable, and persons selected to lead the discussion.

1. Lights and Shadows in the Flower Garden.
2. Difficulties in the way of Roadside Planting.
3. Horticulture and Good Health.
4. Utilization of Strawberries in the Home.
5. Observation of the Key to Horticultural Success.
6. Protection of Innocent Purchasers of Trees and Plants.
7. Method in the Ornamental Planting of Small Places.
8. Battle with the Bugs.
9. Adaptation of Vines to Soil.
10. The Economy of Mulching.

The evening addresses will be a prominent feature of the meeting. On Tuesday evening an address will be given by Rev. Chas. Fluhrer, of Grand Rapids, on "Glimpses of Gardens in Foreign Lands." Mr. Fluhrer spent several months of last season in Europe, and will delightfully entertain an audience with his pictures of the gardens abroad.

On Wednesday evening Hon. W. K. Gibson, of Jackson, will lecture upon "The Country of the Amazon, giving special attention to the flora of that wonderful region. Every one who has heard Mr. Gibson's addresses before the society or read his essays in the volumes of transactions will understand what a treat is in store for those who attend this session.

This is to be the Strawberry and Rose meeting, and ample arrangements will be made by the local committee for the display of fruit and flowers. There should be a large exhibit of strawberries in variety, so that a careful comparison of the best sorts may be made by those in attendance. The local growers or bouquets, with plants in flower, will add greatly to the interest of the meeting, and all interested are earnestly requested to bring something to swell the exhibit. Everything should be carefully labelled.

On Wednesday morning the society or read his essays in the volumes of transactions will understand what a treat is in store for those who attend this session. This is to be the Strawberry and Rose meeting, and ample arrangements will be made by the local committee for the display of fruit and flowers. There should be a large exhibit of strawberries in variety, so that a careful comparison of the best sorts may be made by those in attendance. The local growers or bouquets, with plants in flower, will add greatly to the interest of the meeting, and all interested are earnestly requested to bring something to swell the exhibit. Everything should be carefully labelled.

Let this be the grandest June meeting the state society ever held.

C. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

T. T. LYON, President.

Roses.

In the New York Times we find the following: "The Roman gardeners possessed the secret of forcing and retarding the blooming of their roses, and in this way continued the blooming season during nearly the whole year. Florists did not want for patronage in those days, although the same complaints which we now hear of were made then about the extravagant expenditures of the Emperors and nobles of Rome. Nero spent \$100,000 of our money for roses alone for one fete, while the tenth part of the sum spent by our modern Cæsars very recently was considered an extravagant outlay, even for an extraordinary occasion, by all the floral decorators. All the rose-houses in the world at this day could not supply the demands of ancient Rome alone.

The Greeks were the first to extract perfumes from roses, and this art was acquired by the Romans and has continued in the east until the present day, where large plantations are cultivated especially for the production of the costly attar. The island of Rhodes was chiefly occupied by rose gardens, and its name signifies the rose of roses, Rhodon being the Greek word for rose; while metals are still in existence in cabinets of collectors which were struck in Rhodes, having a rose on one side and a sunflower on the other. The Moors in Spain followed the Romans in this special culture, and, if we may believe history, possessed a variety which now only exists in the imagination of the swindling flower peddlers, who offer for sale blue roses and tree strawberries. The Moorish historians mentioned rose-cul-

ture as a prominent pursuit and said: "There are roses of many colors—carnation, white, yellow and sky-blue; some of the last being blue outside and yellow within." This story, is, however, most likely a fiction of a reporter of those days who desired to create a sensation, for another writer states that there were only four kinds of roses—white, yellow, purple and flesh color. The Moors practiced some curious arts, such as filling hollow pipes, like stems of trees, with earth, and planting roses at the top, so as to form a blooming head, which by pruning they loaded with flowers. This may serve as a hint to modern growers, who might thus produce various ornamental and picturesque devices for the adornment of gardens and lawns. As regards the blue rose of this period it may, after all be no myth, for the yellow rose then written of was not known or believed in until quite recently. So that ardent and hopeful rose-growers may still continue to grow seedlings in the expectation of obtaining a fortune by means of a sky-blue rose. But though we have not a blue rose we have a green one, which is more than the Moors had, and so modern times may justly claim to be ahead of the ancients. Everywhere in the east is the land of roses. Damascus gives us the exquisite Damask rose. Cashmere, Barbary and Egypt all contribute the rose oil or essence, and in India at the present day the rose is grown in fields of hundreds of acres for the extraction of the attar. The rose fields of Bengal are described occasionally by modern writers in terms as glowing as the colors exhibited on the broad fields. Here the rose bushes are grown as trees 'full 14 feet high, laden with thousands of flowers in all states of expansion and filling the air with exquisite perfume.' In the noted Valley of Cashmere the people hold a feast of roses at the most abundant season of the flowers, when they dance upon the ground, strewn with roses, amid great mounds of them, upon which they recline when weary."

## Another Enemy to Strawberries.

The Farmer and Fruit Grower, of Anna, Ill., reports that consternation prevails among the strawberry growers of Southern Illinois, because of the devastations of a new insect enemy, which though not unknown and tolerably numerous before, has never before appeared in such overwhelming numbers as to injure the crop, as it has done this year. Parker Earle, the "strawberry king," is one of the chief sufferers. Five acres of his Sharpless berries are a total loss. Whole handfuls of berries may be grasped from a plant of which every berry is sucked dry and rendered worthless. Mr. Earle expected to obtain 15,000 cases of berries from his fields, where now he will not get 5,000, so destructive has been the work of this insect. So great is the destruction, that the proposed great Southern Illinois Strawberry Exhibition has been abandoned as a thing impossible. Prof. Forbes says the depredator is what is properly known as the tarnished plant bug (*Lysius lineolaris*) an insect well known for years, but not heretofore known to injure the strawberry and prevent its filling out. It is at first a small, green, flat, louse-like bug, about one sixteenth of an inch in length, which gradually grows to be nearly one-fourth of an inch long and changes to a dull russet color, acquiring wings and flying when full grown.

## The Apple Aphid.

In "Insects Injurious to Fruits" Prof. Saunders gives the following concerning the Apple Aphid, which has so largely increased in numbers of late: "During the winter they may be found in the crevices and cracks of the bark of the twigs of apple trees, and also about the base of the buds, a number of very minute, oval, shining black eggs. These are the eggs of the apple-tree aphid, known also as apple-leaf aphid, *Aphis malifolia* (Fitch). They are deposited in the autumn, and when first laid are of a light yellow or green color, but gradually become darker, and finally black. "As soon as the buds begin to expand in the spring, these eggs hatch into tiny lice, which locate themselves upon the swelling buds and the small, tender leaves, and inserting their beaks, feed on the juices. All the lice thus hatched at this period of the year are females, and reach maturity in ten or twelve days, when they commence to give birth to living young, producing about two daily for two or three weeks, after which the older ones die. The young locate themselves about their parents as closely as they can, and become mothers in ten or twelve days, and are as prolific as their predecessors. "The leaves of trees infested by these insects become distorted and twisted backwards, often with their tips pressing against the twig from which they grow, and they thus form a covering for the aphides, protecting them from the rain. An infested tree may be distinguished some distance by the bending back of the leaves and young twigs. It is stated that the scab on the fruit of the apple tree often owes its origin to the punctures of these plant-lice. This species, which was originally imported from Europe, is now found in apple orchards all over the United States and Canada.

**Remedies.**—Scraping the dead bark off the trees during winter, and washing them with a solution of soft soap and soda, would be beneficial by destroying the eggs. Syringing the trees about the time the buds are bursting, with strong soap-suds and weak ley, or tobacco water, the latter made by boiling one pound of the dried stems or leaves in a gallon of water, will destroy a large number of the young lice. A frost occurring after a few days of warm weather will kill millions of them; in the egg state the insects can endure any amount of frost, but the young aphids quickly perishes when the temperature falls below the freezing point."

The author describes a number of parasites which feed upon and destroy the aphids; nine species of the Lady-bird are described and figured; also Lace-winged or Golden-eyed Flies, and the larvae of the Syrphus flies. The latter were frequently found on the lice infested leaves, last season, and were supposed by many to be the real cause of the destruction of the fruit.

## Making Lawns.

Chas. Parnell, in the Iowa Homestead, says on the subject of lawn-making: "If the lawn has been neglected, and if it is our desire to try to renew it, we must commence in the autumn. First, obtain as level a surface as possible, filling in all irregularities; this is best done by carefully removing the sod, filling in, and then carefully replacing, at the same time removing all perennial weeds, stones, sticks, and then give a good dressing of coarse stable manure. In the spring, as soon as the ground becomes settled, remove this; then rake thoroughly, using an iron rake with sharp teeth, and being careful to remove all moss, dead grass, small stones, etc. When this is done, give a dressing of bone dust at the rate of five or six hundred pounds to the acre; then on a calm day, scatter grass seed freely over the entire lawn, roll thoroughly, and as soon as the grass is long enough mow, and afterwards mow weekly until growth ceases in the fall. "If it is deemed necessary to form a new lawn, a considerable portion, if not all of the preparatory work should be done in the fall. In the first place, we

must see that our grounds have the desired grade, and that they are properly drained, then a heavy dressing of well decomposed manure given—this should be well worked under with the plow, and, if possible, let a sub-soil plow follow the common one then harrow thoroughly, and level off as nicely as possible.

"In sowing lawns avoid all mixtures; sow nothing but pure, clean grass, *Poa pratensis*. It may take a little longer to form a lawn, but when once obtained, it will be found to be well worth waiting for, as the blue grass will stand our hot dry summers without sustaining any injury, and moreover it will thrive in almost any soil and situation. Some, however, are very partial to the delicious fragrance which the sweet-scented vernal grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, imparts to a newly mown lawn. If so, a little seed of this can be added.

"In sowing new lawns, do not stint the quantity of seed. Four or five bushels to an acre is none too much; and if the sweet vernal is desired, add two or three pounds to the above, thoroughly mixing."

## Another Enemy to Strawberries.

The Farmer and Fruit Grower, of Anna, Ill., reports that consternation prevails among the strawberry growers of Southern Illinois, because of the devastations of a new insect enemy, which though not unknown and tolerably numerous before, has never before appeared in such overwhelming numbers as to injure the crop, as it has done this year. Parker Earle, the "strawberry king," is one of the chief sufferers. Five acres of his Sharpless berries are a total loss. Whole handfuls of berries may be grasped from a plant of which every berry is sucked dry and rendered worthless. Mr. Earle expected to obtain 15,000 cases of berries from his fields, where now he will not get 5,000, so destructive has been the work of this insect. So great is the destruction, that the proposed great Southern Illinois Strawberry Exhibition has been abandoned as a thing impossible. Prof. Forbes says the depredator is what is properly known as the tarnished plant bug (*Lysius lineolaris*) an insect well known for years, but not heretofore known to injure the strawberry and prevent its filling out. It is at first a small, green, flat, louse-like bug, about one sixteenth of an inch in length, which gradually grows to be nearly one-fourth of an inch long and changes to a dull russet color, acquiring wings and flying when full grown.

## Horticultural Notes.

The agricultural editor of the New York Tribune recommends the thinning of grapes to one bunch on a shoot. This was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens because of its showy leaves and dark red color of its roots, 200 years before it was found to be edible. Soot is one of the best manures for house plants, and if it can be had in quantities large enough it is excellent for out-of-door use. For the latter it is best mixed with one-tenth its bulk of salt. It is said that the codling moth was imported into California by means of fruit sent to that State for exhibition and comparison with California fruits. The pest has increased until its ravages are now very alarming to horticulturists.

In setting cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and other plants in gardens where there may be cut-worms, wind a small strip of paper around the stalk of the plant, so that it will be about one inch below the surface and two inches above. A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker says a neighbor of his had his orchard defoliated by the canker worm. He bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year, but the following season it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently changed.

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unlightness is the least of their evils. It has been discovered that evaporation of sap from the roots still goes on in these dead branches, though not so rapidly as when leaves are present. If left alone the dead spots extend over the entire tree, and what is alive is of little or no productive value. One of the most satisfactory methods of growing young vegetable or flower plants is to plant one seed in a half egg shell or in a hollowed piece of turnip or beet filled with a little earth. The plants can be transplanted by simply breaking the shell, or if in turnips, the receptacle will rot away, supplying nutriment to the plant. This practice is followed to a considerable extent among small gardeners. Plants grown in this manner are sure to live when transplanted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer gives the following about the peach tree borer: "The beautiful borer fly resembling a wasp, which lays its eggs just at the surface of the ground in the stem of the trees, may be seen occasionally at this time pursuing its allotted task. The simplest remedy, or rather preventive of its attacks, is a piece of stout wrapping paper a foot wide around the stem of the tree just above ground. A little dirt should be drawn up around the bottom of the paper, while the top can be tied with a cotton string."

The striped bug, which destroys young plants, is a great obstacle to cucumber culture. Various expedients are resorted to in attempts at protection against this pest. An efficient remedy is sprinkling the plants and surface of the hills, while wet, with ashes, soot and superphosphate. There is probably no better remedy than soot when this can be obtained in sufficient quantity. Boxes with mosquito-netting or glass for the top are cheaply and readily made, and when placed over the hills prevent the bugs from their work of destruction.

SUCH weeds as chickweed and purslane, which very quickly go to seed, should be carefully removed from the land, in order to destroy the seeds they contain; the safest way is to dump them in some out-of-the-way corner, where they can do no harm, or to compost them carefully with hot horse dung, which will effectually destroy the seeds, if the compost is turned carefully so as to bring all parts into the heat of the central portion of the heap. The outside of the heap does not become hot enough to destroy all the seed, but the middle does.

Beware of Cheap, Worthless Imitations. Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator. Recollect that for malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation and head-ache it has no equal.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ANDRETH PEDIGREE SEEDS!**  
THE U. S. MAIL BRINGS US TO YOUR DOOR!  
The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply ANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

**Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP**  
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the **BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.**  
Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.  
Laboratory 77 West Third St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for my Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicine I ever used.

Geo. S. BOARD.

**Rheumatic SYRUP**  
The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

A positive cure for Rheumatism, in all its various forms, viz: Chronic, Acute, Inflammatory, Sciatic, and Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Pimples, Blotches, &c., &c.

It removes the disease of the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and dissolves and expels from the blood all the acid Poison or "urate of Lime" contained therein, which is the sole cause of all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y. For sale everywhere. Send for circular.

**Rheumatic Syrup Co.,**  
BUTLER, March 10, 1882.  
GENTS—I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for what your Rheumatic Syrup has done for me. After suffering over one year with the rheumatism in my shoulders, so I could hardly get my coat on without help, a friend induced me to try one bottle of Rheumatic Syrup. After taking it I could see such a decided change that I continued its use a short time and it cured me.

DANIEL ROE.

**MAKE HENS LAY**  
An English Veterinary surgeon and chemist, now residing in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Poultry sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and that he has cured many cases of Sterility and Infertility. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 10 cents per box. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**WOMEN'S PHOSPHOR**  
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR ALL COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO WOMEN, YOUNG OR OLD. HUSBANDS OF SICKLY WIVES AND MOTHERS OF SICKLY DAUGHTERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT. SOLELY PREPARED BY DR. J. C. FENNELLY, M. D. INFORMATION AND TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED. MY PAMPHLET ON "Diseases of Women & Children" Sent gratis. Every woman, especially Mothers, should read it. Address: 716 Walnut Street, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**SAMARITAN NERVE CURE**  
NEVER FAILS. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR. The only known specific for Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nerve Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. Permanent and prompt cure paralysis. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Bile, Catarrhes and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures rheumatism. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all others fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or morose refusal. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood often a conqueror. For sale by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo.

**DR. KERMOTT'S**

**ACT WITHOUT PAIN.**

**MANDRAKE PILLS.**

**CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

NOTICE—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Mandrake Pills are the best remedy for all the above named ailments, and having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

**COOK'S EVAPORATOR!**  
For making Apple Jelly, Sorghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar, Circulars free. Whitehead, Borden & Co. Tennessean, Mich. 1883.

**\$250 A MONTH.** Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address: J. A. HARRISON, Detroit, Mich.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STOP THIEF!**  
\$5,000 REWARD!  
Beware of Counterfeits!

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. Address and order of ward of 10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and Lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Alyssa's Surgical and Medical Institute," "New York Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegu, Maine: Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of Coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physicians of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William J. Bartlett, Postmaster for "Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.": "I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physicians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. I bought a bottle of it, and used it as directed. I now love my present health, which is as good as ever."

Two bottles of ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve the cough. I then I used ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM. It cured me. MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

**TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET.** ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is fast taking the lead of the many bottles of trash now flooding the market.

**SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH.** Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Dealers. 10c. 25c. and 50c. Large bottles the cheaper. Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.** This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any other similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains no mercury, and is beneficial to the scalp and hair and always.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.** A Superb Health and Strength Restorer. If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out by overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties, try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. It cures Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nervous system. It is the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any other weakness or debility, and need a tonic, try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. CAUTION—Beware of substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best medicinal agents, and is entirely free from alcohol, opium, or any other dangerous or poisonous ingredients. It is sold by all druggists and chemists, and is the only one of its kind. Price, 25c. per bottle. Send for circular to H. K. & Co., N. Y. 10c. & 25c. at dealers in drugs and medicine.

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**

**COLOGNE.**



# MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions..... \$1.05 Per Year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building), Detroit, Mich.

\*Subscribers sending money to this office should enclose a check or money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office,

150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

MISS MARIAN JOHNSTONE, only surviving daughter of the late R. F. Johnstone, was married to Mr. C. S. Hathaway, of this city, a member of the editorial corps of the *Free Press*, at the residence of Mr. H. W. Johnstone, White Cloud, on the 18th inst. The many friends and acquaintances of both parties throughout the State will join in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 116,231 bu., and the shipments were 27,078. The stocks now held in this city amount to 848,733 bu., against 774,868 last week, and 68,089 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on June 9 was 20,582,466 bu., against 20,284,815 bu. the previous week, and 10,657,797 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 208,651 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 766,033 bu., against 455,888 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,043,833 bu., against 3,905,341 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

Wheat held very steadily during the early part of last week, despite increased receipts and a rather dull tone to the market; but on Saturday the Chicago market became demoralized under the failure of McGeech, Everingham & Co., in land, as they were also reported to be heavily interested in wheat. This gave the market a downward turn, and it closed feverish and unsettled, with prices showing more strength towards the last.

Yesterday the market was unsettled and excited, at one time approaching a panic. Holders of futures were anxious to close out at any price apparently. At the close there was a better feeling, and a slight advance in prices from lowest points reached.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 1st to June 18th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
June 1st	1.12 1/2	1.02	90	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 2nd	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 3rd	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 4th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 5th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 6th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 7th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 8th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 9th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 10th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 11th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 12th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 13th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 14th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 15th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 16th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 17th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
" 18th	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08

In futures towards the close of the week there was an unsettled feeling, and although very little trading was done values fluctuated considerably, our market closely following that of Chicago. The following table will show the fluctuations from day to day in the various deals during the past week:

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tuesday	1.12 1/2	1.02	90	1.17 1/2	1.08
Wednesday	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
Thursday	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
Friday	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
Saturday	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08
Sunday	1.12 1/2	1.02	89 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.08

There is nothing in the wheat market of interest to report beyond the recent failure of various speculative firms in Chicago. They were caught in the failure of the "corner" on land, and of course will also default their wheat contracts. McGeech & Co., however, insist that they are on the right side of the wheat market, and that their contracts will all be met.

But the fact remains that a number of firms have suspended, others have been crippled, and others again have sustained more or less loss. It is not Chicago houses alone that have suffered, and it is impossible to say how extensively business has been affected by this sudden collapse, as outsiders will pocket their losses and make no noise over it. This state of affairs must affect the grain trade, and it will be a wonder if there is not a disposition on the part of those carrying contracts to unload at once. If this feeling is generally acted upon, prices may drop to a lower range, but this will soon be followed by a reaction if the prospects of the winter wheat crop do not improve very materially. There is not a single one of the winter wheat States that will produce even a small average crop. Just at present the market is in a very unsettled state, and we shall have to wait and see what the result will be upon the future of the trade.

The foreign markets are steady, with values ruling just about the same as a week ago. The crop outlook in Great Britain and on the continent is somewhat more favorable, though still far from being what farmers would wish.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	June 11	June 18
Flour, extra State	12s. 0 d.	12s. 0 d.
" do. " "	11s. 6 d.	11s. 6 d.
" do. " "	11s. 6 d.	11s. 6 d.
" do. " "	11s. 6 d.	11s. 6 d.
" do. " "	11s. 6 d.	11s. 6 d.
" do. " "	11s. 6 d.	11s. 6 d.

## CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 39,990 bu., and the shipments were 13,964 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 9 amounted to 14,617,433 bu., against 10,369,541 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 10,303,949 bu., against 1,765,864 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,918 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 42,739 bu., against 42,739 bu. last week, and 19,543 at the corresponding date in 1882. Receipts the past week have been more liberal, and values are again lower. No. 2 is selling at 57c per bu., and new mixed at 58c. Sales of rejected have been made at 50c per bu.

In Chicago there has also been a slight decline. No. 2 spot selling at 55c per bu., against 57c one week ago. In futures June is quoted at 55c, July at 55 1/2c, August at 55 1/2c, and September at 55 1/2c. These figures show a decline of 1/4c per bu. during the week on the various deals. The corn crop is being watched with much interest by everybody. It is the great crop of the country, and is more closely connected with the economy of the farm than any other. A failure in the wheat crop means less ready money for the farmer, in this State, but a failure of the corn crop means a stoppage to a large extent of the operations of the farm for the year. Feeding of stock for market and the care of working, dairy and breeding stock is interfered with. This means less stock to sell, increased cost of wintering, and less manure. When the wheat crop is ready for market it is sold, and supplies ready money of course; but in no way does it influence farming operations during the balance of the year. But corn does, and the failure of the crop is far reaching in its influence. The fact is Michigan should grow more corn, feed more stock, and pay less attention to wheat. It would increase the fertility of her farms, as well as produce a greater revenue for the farmer. So far the outlook for the crop in this State is unfavorable. Where the corn has appeared above ground, the continued rains have interfered with its proper working, and weeds are growing apace. The crop wants some dry weather badly, and other grain crops are also suffering from too much moisture. This is a season when those who have applied superphosphate to their corn will reap great benefit from it, as it will push the plant forward rapidly and enable it to gain a week or ten days' advantage over that which none has been used. There is yet time to grow a good corn crop, but to secure that good weather is needed. The crop in other states is in much the same condition. It is backward, and rains have prevented its proper working. Considerable losses have been experienced from damaged seed, and at the west replanting has been requisite to a very large extent. The market now hinges, of course, on the outlook for the new crop, and the steadiness which has characterized it show that dealers have not yet come to a decision as to what the outcome will be. Exports continue very heavy, and the old crop is rapidly disappearing. In the Liverpool market new mixed corn is quoted dull at 5s. 3 1/2d. per cwt., against 5s. 5d. one week ago.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 13,863 bu., and the shipments were 5,751 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 9 was 4,323,580 bu., against 2,017,617 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 21,424 bu., against 21,509 bu. the previous week, and 10,989 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 335,005 bu. Oats have ruled quiet and weak in this market, and prices show a decline during the week. No. 2 white are now selling at 45c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 43c. These figures indicate a decline of 2c per bu. The Chicago market is also quoted inactive and lower at 39c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, a decline of 1c since our last report. In futures a like decline is noted. June delivery is quoted at 39c, July at 39 1/2c, August at 39 1/2c, and September at 39 1/2c. The growing crop generally promises well, and dealers, in view of large receipts and the increase in the visible supply, are not inclined to take any chances of more than fair prices ruling after the crop is harvested. In New York the market has also given way, and a general decline in prices is noted. Quotations are as follows: No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 39c; No. 1 white, 55c; Western white, 47c; State white, 54c; No. 2 mixed, 45c; No. 1 mixed, 45c; Western mixed, 42c; No. 3 Chicago, 47c per bu.

## HOPS.

The market has dropped about as rapidly the past few weeks as it advanced last fall, and so far the decline in values has not stimulated purchases. There is more business doing in New York, but it is in a small way, with values ruling very irregular, and buyers holding off. It is now asserted that brewers are playing a sharp game on those who are holding hops. A brewer will buy a bale at say 55c per lb.; next day he sells it at 50c per lb., and purchases from another brewer a bale at 48c per lb. These transactions establish quotations, and have the effect of depressing the market, and is a very shrewd game on the part of those who must have hops soon. It may be they will fall by attempting to depress prices to too low a point, and a sudden reaction will follow. The hop yards throughout the New York district are not in as good condition as two weeks ago, continued cold and wet weather having affected them unfavorably. The weather must change soon if a fair crop is to result. Abroad, particularly in the English yards, the prospect is unusually good, and a large yield is looked for. The Waterville, N. Y. Times, says of the prospect in that vicinity:

"The heavy rains, wind and one or two cold nights have hurt weed hop vines considerably. On the west side of the swamp particularly, and in many other yards the vines are increasing and doing considerable damage. Hops are the subject of much complaint within a day or two. What the effect of a few days of

fine weather will be we do not know, but we may see wet weather now will be detrimental."

Correspondents from Honeyoe and Cooperstown, in the same paper, report the yards in those neighborhoods in a weak condition, and the Malone *Palladium* says the yards there are not looking well. Other points, however, reported yards in fair condition, and new ones very thriving.

In regard to the New York market the *Daily Bulletin* says: "The downward course of prices was checked to-day, but by nothing more substantial than less urgent offerings of goods for sale. As for business there seemed comparatively little of it, though some demand prevailed for 40c/45c goods, mainly from dealers. Specimen hop vines have been received the past few days from the interior of the State, that look very sickly, but no one is doing anything yet on the basis of crop prospects."

Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows: N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice..... 42c 3/4 do crop of 1882, medium..... 40c 3/4 do crop of 1882, low grades..... 35c 3/4 do crop of 1881, good to prime..... 35c 3/4 do old..... none Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice..... none Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice..... none Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice..... 35c 3/4

The English markets have given way under the reports of lower prices on this side of the Atlantic, and choice Americans are quoted at £17 to £19 per cwt, against £21 to £23 per cwt. two weeks ago.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is in a very unsatisfactory condition at present, and prices are below what they should be. Fair lots of fresh made are selling at 15c/16c per lb., and creamery at 20c/21c. At these prices dairymen cannot make any money, and we look for a heavy decline in receipts, owing to butter-makers coming to the conclusion not to market their product in the present unsatisfactory condition of the market. The weather has been favorable to a large make of butter, but very unfavorable for handling it, and receivers are anxious to keep down stocks as much as possible. This makes them content to reductions in price when a good customer can be secured by doing so. In Chicago the market is quoted fairly steady for the best grades, and weak for others. Values are about the same as one week ago.

Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20c/21c; fair to choice, 17c/18c; choice dairy, 15c/16c; fair to good, 13c/14c; common grades, 11c/12c. The New York market last week suddenly assumed an active position, exporters coming in and taking all the choice stock that could reach at 20c per lb. This excited holders, and prices were pushed 1/2c per lb., at which range quotations still continue, but the market has again settled down into dullness and inaction. Quotations on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 22c/23c; choice, 21c; fair to good, 19c/20c; ordinary, 15c/16c; fancy tubs and pails, 21c/22c; fine, 19c/20c; good, 17c/18c; and fair, 15c/16c per lb. Quotations on new western are as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choice..... 16c 1/2	Western do, good to prime..... 14c
Western do, ordinary to fair..... 13c	Western dairy, best..... 12c 1/2
Western do, good..... 12c	Western do, ordinary..... 11c 1/2
Western dairy, good..... 12c 1/2	Western do, ordinary..... 11c 1/2
Western dairy, ordinary..... 11c 1/2	Western factory, best..... 11c 1/2
Western do, good..... 11c	Western factory, fair to good..... 11c 1/2
Western factory, ordinary..... 10c 1/2	Western factory, ordinary..... 10c 1/2

The exports of butter for the week ending June 9 from all American ports were 581,875 lbs., against 249,599 lbs. the previous week, and 202,731 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1882. In reference to the New York market the *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"The scarcity of fancy goods continues, and all the best pails are selling at full rates, without a single lot of State dairy doing well, though the latter remains to a great extent nominal. Over the general run of the offering of creamery operators still show perplexity, and it is evidently a difficult matter to decide upon the proper course to pursue. The advice at hand from primary sources, both State and west, indicate the payment of higher prices in the country than can be obtained here, and several operators have lost the current price of their regular marks on bids exceeding anything they can afford to pay. Against this comes the very evident loss of one on our market and a growing disinclination to add to the accumulated stock, yet to no one cares to make the break that would be necessary to secure customers. The last purchases for export were at 21c. For the fine grade of creamery, and this really represents all that could be obtained, except the fancy selections of State or Elgin, etc."

"The cheese market is 'off,' both in this and outside markets, and quotations for full cream State of choice makes range from 12c to 13c. At these figures, cheese is a much better paying article than butter at the price it is selling. In fact cheese has held the best position for the past year, and bids fair to retain it for some time yet. The high price of butter last fall and winter has stimulated production, and at this season, when pastures are good and cows are in a full flow of milk, there is more butter made than the demands from all sources can take of. But later on, when pastures become dried up and the hot weather of July and August cuts down production, it is probable butter will be worth considerably more than can be got for it at present. Our local cheese market has been affected more or less by the depression at other points. In Chicago the market is steady but weak. Quotations there are as follows:

Full cream cheddars, fair, 10c/11c	Full cream flats, 11c/12c
Full cream, 5c/6c	Full cream, 4c/5c
Full cream, 3c/4c	Full cream, 2c/3c
Full cream, 1c/2c	Full cream, 0c/1c

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 61s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 1s. per cwt. from the rates ruling a week ago. Exports for the week ending June 9, from all American ports, were 3,538,640 lbs. against 2,784,721 lbs. the previous week, and 2,802,333 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1882. This shows that the export demand keeps up

well, and indicates an increased demand for the American product. The *Bulletin* says of the New York market:

"The market is closing in very good shape, as a rule. The liberal engagements of freight room, compared with the receipts, indicate that supplies must clean up closely, and for all really serviceable stock full former rates can be obtained. On fancy 11c is made without difficulty for colored goods, and in one or two cases a fraction more, under special conditions; but the above rate is quite high enough to quote, notwithstanding the buoyant talk indulged in and somewhat extravagant rumors circulated regarding the return on certain special factories bought at a fancy rate in the country. White cheese has to follow a fraction behind the top rate and can scarcely be valued above 11c, with some available at 11c. But at these figures full sale. The rejection of factory lots full cream sell well at 10c/10 1/2c, and will all be taken. Part skims are unsettled, but rather favor the buyer, as no one cares to have this stock left on hand, and holders have also continued to crowd everything out at anything from 5c down to 3c. Ohio flats are valued about as before, with, however, 9c rarely exceeded on home account, and some sales understood to have been made at 8c to shippers. The general home trade is fair and bids if anything a trifle quicker."

## WOOL.

The wool markets are generally quoted "about as last reported," and there is no increase in activity in the trade. It is a fact, however, that while buyers at the east are holding off, and the markets there are showing every sign of dullness, many manufacturers have their representatives in the west ready to take all the new clip they can get at present valuation. In fact they will pay about as high prices in this State as some dealers are quoting in Boston and New York. There is a strong effort on the part of dealers, who undoubtedly lost considerable money last year, to manipulate the market so as to recoup their losses this season, and of course with the commercial press and the daily papers taking their cue from them, it is easy to see how strong an influence they can wield in fixing the tone of the market to suit their own interests. But if wool-growers will only keep a stiff upper lip, and show no disposition to sacrifice their clips, they will soon change the situation. Wools are now selling below their intrinsic value—below what they can be imported for—and any change in rates must be upwards, not downwards, as many would have us believe. The circulars issued the past week are very "blue" in tone. Here is an extract from that of Mauger & Avery:

"Since our circular of the 24th there has been no improvement in the wool market, but the situation has become worse. With the exception of medium wools, which are held in some degree, the market is in inquiry for fine delaine there has been no life in the market. Worst manufacturers have been buyers of fine delaine 'to piece out' until the first of July when they will pay the reduced duty on Australian combing, and the consumers of medium grades having temporarily supplied themselves, stocks are accumulating and prices weakening."

The goods market shows no improvement, another large section of goods yesterday, and the prices were so low that the *Journal of Commerce* mildly states 'that at the lowest figure wool can possibly be had, it will not be cheap enough to duplicate the sale at a profit.' In Missouri, Kentucky and other sections producing medium wools buyers have shown considerable activity as well as nerve. In the fine wool districts scarcely any wool has been marketed.

"The future value of wool is problematical. That the reduced duties on wool and woolen goods must to a greater or less degree reduce the price of wool and the manufactured article, and that the exact rates and the time when they will be put in force, and other sections producing medium wools buyers have shown considerable activity as well as nerve. In the fine wool districts scarcely any wool has been marketed."

Now let us see how Australian wools are doing, which our manufacturers are said to be waiting until July to secure cheap. The latest English circular received, that from H. Schwartz & Co., of London, in speaking of the wool sales now in progress, says:

"During the fortnight that has elapsed since the series was opened the attendance of buyers has gradually increased and the tone has gained. The market is now being especially busy vigorously and the effect of its keen competition is visible in the enhanced prices of greasy wools, which since the opening have risen 1/4d to 1/2d, and stand now on a par with the rates paid in the east for the best series. All classes of greasy share in this rise except the very inferior kinds, short Sydneys, and waists Adelaide and New Zealand, which, owing to their poor condition, remain heavy of sale."

So prices there have risen 1/2c per lb. on the wools that enter into competition with our own, and as at the outside the tariff is not reduced more than 3c per lb., we would like to know where those cheap wools are coming from. Another point: Mauger & Avery quote XX Michigan washed wools at 34c/35c per lb., while the *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston, quotes Michigan X at 35c/37c per lb., and gives actual sales at those prices. That is a good circular to buy wool on, but a poor one for growers to rely on.

The Boston market is dull, and sales are mostly confined to small lots. The fact is there are no selections for manufacturers to supply their wants with as yet. The sales last week in that market were 908,535 pounds domestic and 105,000 pounds foreign, or 1,013,535 pounds in all, against 1,484,300 pounds last week, and 1,723,348 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. Among the sales of washed fleeces were the following: 28,000 lbs XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 38c/39c; 18,000 lbs X Michigan and Wisconsin at 35c/37c; 1,000 lbs Ohio X at 37c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan at 42c; 30,000 lbs X Ohio at 38c/39c; 10,000 lbs Wisconsin X Ohio at 38c; 1,033 lbs Ohio X at 38c; 41,000 lbs washed part at 38c/39c; 1,700 lbs X Michigan at 38c/39c; 6,000 lbs XX Ohio at 39c/40c; 3,000 lbs XX Ohio and Pennsylvania and some No. 1 at 39c/40c; 1,209 lbs fleeces at 36c; 1,000 lbs extra on private terms. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprise 4,000 lbs Kentucky at private terms; 5,000 lbs coarse Kentucky

at 23c and 2,000 lbs medium combing at 43c.

A considerable number of our readers who own thoroughbred flocks either have or will send forward their clips unwashed, we give the following report of sales of fine unwashed fleeces in the Boston market the past week: 10,000 lbs fine at 24c; 6,000 lbs fine at 25c; 3,000 lbs fine at 26c; 8,200 lbs black at 21c; 1,500 lbs sorts at 20c; 2,000 lbs coarse at 30c; 3,330 lbs heavy at 19c/20c; 16,500 lbs medium at 27c/28c; 50,485 lbs unwashed at 20c/30c.

Referring to the Boston market the *Commercial Bulletin* of Friday says:

"The wool market remains dull and sales of large lots are few. Buyers continue to hang back and wait the course of events. The majority of the mills continue work beyond a few stoppages for repairs, but the wool dealers all talk that production must be checked if the market is to recover from its present dullness. Reports from the producing section show but little change. The Ohio men such as the article is any extent as yet, and the growers continue firm in their views. The Kentucky wool has been well bought up and mainly by manufacturers. In Texas the market is very dull but in Missouri there has been a fair amount of business."

The Grand Rapids Democrat gives the following from a local buyer, who is evidently a keen fellow, and knows how to use his breath to good advantage: "A great deal of wool is raised in this part of the State, but although much is brought into this city it by no means controls the trade. The buyers in Lowell, Iowa, Allegan, Coopersville and Middleville pay as much for the article as is paid here. Around Iowa is a large sheep growing country and into that city is brought as much wool as any market in this vicinity. The wool raised of excellent quality. The shearing usually commences June 1, and the buying and selling immediately follows, but as yet the trade has hardly commenced. Not over three or four fells are offered in a day. Sufficient warm weather would enable farmers to shear their sheep without danger and would make the market brisk. We pay from 20 to 30 cents for washed wool, according to grade. Although that is a low price compared with former years I do not anticipate any marked advance, and very few farmers will hold back shearing awaiting an uncertain advance in the price. We sell all of our purchases in New England—mainly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the buyers there will use all we can supply them with."

He is right in saying New Englanders will use all he can supply if he secures wool at "20c/30c per lb. for washed wool, according to quality," but we don't believe the farmers will be induced to bring in their clips for such prices, without it may be those who rely on this wool buyer for information as to what their wool is worth.

## SALES IN THE INTERIOR.

Ionia Sentinel: Wool here ranges from 20 to 30 cents.

The Flint Globe quotes wool at 20 to 30 cents in its local market report.

The Lapeer Democrat quotes wool, washed at 30 cents, unwashed at 20 cents.

Ovid Register: A clip of 1,800 lbs of wool brought here for 30 cents on the 11th.

Wool at Dowagiac, according to the *Republican*, ranges from 25 to 30 cents for washed, and 18 to 20 for unwashed.

Hillsdale Democrat: The first load of wool brought to market was washed and of good quality, and 30 cents per pound was paid for it.

Portland Observer: The first clips of wool for this market were brought in Monday, the prices paid being from 25 to 30 cents per pound for the washed.

Ann Arbor Argus: Thus far the wool market has moved very slowly. The views of buyers seem to be that the opening prices will be about 25 to 30 cents, with 32 cents as the outside limit.

The Tecumseh Herald says: Prices for wool are expected to rule low this season, but last, and will open at from 33 to 35 cents. None has been brought into our market, the season being unfavorable for washing or shearing.

Niles Republican: Our buyers are paying 35 cents per pound for washed, and 35 cents for unwashed, which is more than is paid at any of our other markets. The market is lively and the clip coming forward in good quantity and condition.

Mr. D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, called at the FARMER office this week. He has recently received an order to purchase a number of rams to be sent to Australia as a private venture, for the purpose of testing that market. He will not take anything but registered stock, and nothing but yearlings. He is not confined to exact figures in prices paid, but is not to take anything that will not promise a margin over cost when landed in Australia. As this market is a new one, it is Mr. Dewey's intention not to send an animal that will not do credit to the State, as upon the first shipments made will depend largely the character Michigan stock will get among wool-growers there. We hope our best breeders will endeavor to be represented in this shipment, as the foundations of an important trade may be laid if the business is properly handled. Mr. Dewey's public spirit, enthusiasm as a breeder, and character for strict integrity, peculiarly fit him for the authorities took charge of the sheep, and he ships direct to them can pay the highest price to the wool-grower. He has made arrangements to handle wools consigned to him with promptness, and to the best advantage. As the large commission houses east are always filled with wool when the season opens, Mr. Chidsey thinks he can offer wool growers great advantages over such houses,



## General.

Cornell College has an endowment fund of \$7,000,000.

Zebina Eastman, who died last week, was when in his prime, one of the ablest newspaper men of Chicago.

J. L. Sullivan, the notorious "sluggish" of Boston, is wanted by the police of that city for wife-beating.

Grey's opera house at Boston burned on the 15th. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The steamer Oceanic will bring twelve thousand packages of tea from Japan, for parties in Chicago and New York.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, a well known newspaper correspondent, is to be married this week to a man 15 years her junior.

Value of breadstuffs exported in the eleven months ending May 31, \$191,414,949; same period last year, \$167,780,692.

A fearful tornado swept over Clarendon, Pa., on the 13th, demolishing 80 large oil rigs and five buildings and deluging the town.

Two men stole four gold watches from Peter's jewelry shop in Windsor, on the 14th, but were caught and handed over to the police.

Jordan Corbin, a negro, entered Benjamin Carden's house at Rockford, Cross Co., Ala., on the 13th, and shot dead Carden, his wife and son.

Japan receives her \$788,000 indemnity from the United States, and through her foreign minister expresses appreciation of American justice.

Prof. Mezzeroff, a Russian, has opened a school in St. Louis for instruction in the art of making dynamite and other destructive. He has 14 pupils.

The American printing house for the blind, erected by Kentucky and maintained by the general government, was dedicated at Louisville on the 12th.

A student at the Oberlin (O.) theological seminary, has been jailed at Elvira in default of \$100 fine for stealing \$25 worth of books from a stationer.

Buffalo is making great preparations for the saengerfest in that city next summer. Seventy societies, including some 1,700 singers, are expected to attend.

Charles A. Howe, express messenger on the Pittsburgh railroad, Mass., who was crippled for life in a collision, awarded \$12,000 damages against the company.

A posse captured a party of six outlaws under "Six Shooter" Jack, near Hailley, Idaho, on the 13th. Jack was shot and killed during the fight in resisting capture.

It is stated that an enterprise is on foot to establish a pneumatic pipe line from New York and Chicago which shall carry parcels from one place to the other in four hours.

Fifty lives have been lost this season by the pestilence of sealing boats on the west coast of British Columbia. The seal fisheries are a failure, owing to the rough weather.

The court has decreed that the wife of Sergeant Mason shall pay Bigelow \$400 for his services. He claimed the whole amount raised by the subscriptions for "Betty and the baby."

Eastern iron manufacturers meet at Philadelphia this week, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the new schedule of prices to conform with the changes made by the new tariff law.

Shaft G, of the Braidwood (Ill.) coal mine has been burning since last week. It is feared several lives are lost, and it is known 32 miles are burned.

The Kansas Legislature has fixed railroad fares at three cents per mile, and now the roads make any reduction to clerical conventions or agricultural associations, but exact their legal pound of flesh without fail.

The Rev. O. L. Borden, President of Mansfield Female College, was shot dead on the 13th, at Mansfield, La., by the Rev. Ben. T. Jenkins, Jr. Jenkins presented himself as the avenger of a young lady whom Borden had betrayed.

At Mystic Bridge, Conn., during the dedication of the soldiers' monument, a salute was fired in honor of the governor, and two grand army posts passing at the time received the charge, more or less seriously injuring eighteen men.

The jury in the car route case brought in a verdict of not guilty on the 14th. The trial has cost about \$650,000. The jury thought the easiest way out of the intricacies of the case, was to find the defendants not guilty.

A Pennsylvania oil company has leased the Samia oil refinery, opposite Port Huron, and has secured 1,500 acres of land in the new oil field. An underground pipe line will be laid, and the oil run thus to the Samia refinery.

Reuben H. Ploss, a New York capitalist, left a school containing \$100,000 in cash, valued at \$27,000 in a Brooklyn ferry boat, one day last week. The police subsequently captured Owen Quinn and James Callen with the property in their possession.

A sneak thief stole a clock in a Montreal store the other day, and, concealing it under his coat, started for the door. It happened to be an alarm clock, and just then it struck a din that he dropped it and ran, but not quick enough to escape arrest.

Louise Semmler, of Chicago, was abducted on the night of her intended marriage by the father of the child, who was to marry, a wealthy and elderly German whose susceptible heart had been won by the blonde, 18-year-old Louise.

Last week Chicago's Board of Trade was dispersed by the failure of the great land firm of McKee, Everingham & Co. This firm's losses on land alone amount to \$1,000,000. Various other concerns are badly crippled.

N. L. Dukes, of Tuscaloosa, Pa., who shot Capt. A. C. Nutt, last winter, and was acquitted by a packed jury and obliged to flee the town to escape lynching, was shot dead on the streets of that place on the 13th by James Nutt, a young son of the murdered man.

George Morrison, arrested last week at Toledo for robbing the mails, was night distributing clerk of the Toledo postoffice, and it is thought his arrest will stop the long-continued complaints of missing letters by Toledo merchants. The amount of his peculations is not yet known.

The payments by the government to special attorneys in the star route trial have been: Bliss, \$46,300.18; Brewster, \$5,000; Cook, \$6,545.10; Gilson, \$5,000; Ker, \$36,572.38; Merick, \$28,080; Pinkerton, \$3,494.64; totalling \$125,072.48. To these payments are to be added others, which will add 25 per cent to the sum.

The value of exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products for May was \$8,365,135; for the five months ending May 31, \$43,838,734; provisions and tallow for the seven months ended May 31, \$38,094,975. The value of exports of the same products for the corresponding periods of last year was \$378,250 in excess of the above figures.

In the section of country comprising Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, the cost for the Star Mail Service for the year ending June 1882, was \$305,082, the mileage being \$60,078. The cost of the service for the year ending June 1883, was \$305,066, and the mileage \$60,077, which shows there has been a reduction in the cost of the service the past year of about \$110,000, while the mileage increased nearly a million.

Foreign.

The village of Valos, France, has been swept out of existence by fire, and several people burned to death.

A big explosion at Buenos Ayres last week killed eight persons and seriously injured nine others. Four of the killed were horribly mutilated.

The car has mitigated the death sentence of three nihilists to indefinite penal servitude, and has reduced the terms of imprisonment of several others.

And now Li Hung Chang, Chinese commander at Shanghai, informs the French minister that China has no intention of declaring war against France.

A severe earthquake occurred in Ecuador, May 19, and some villages in the vicinity of Quito were almost destroyed. Mount Cotopaxi is in active eruption.

James Carey, the Irish informer, has been permitted to go out of Kilmaham jail, on condition of late, but this is now stopped, as the police decline to hold themselves responsible for his safety.

The Marquis de Rays is on trial at Paris for a Port Breton, Orleans land swindle, and is selling land on paper and sending out

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## THE "BUCKEYE" SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.

FOUR COMPLETE MACHINES IN ONE!  
First: Beats any Cultivator made for Corn. Second: Will work a harder Summer Fallow than any Fallow Cultivator. Third: Will tear up less Sods than any Floating Harrow. Fourth: Is a first-class Broadcast Seeder.

P. P. MAST & CO., Manufacturers, Springfield, Ohio.  
E. P. BURRALL, State Agent, Jackson, Michigan.

emigrants to disease and death. He made 2,000,000 francs by the swindle.

The jury in the trial of the dynamiters at London last week, found a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and Curtin, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Anshurg and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Lord Cardington, English minister of agriculture, last week received deputations representing 10,000 people who protest against restrictions of the food supply. Cardington said the decrease in the importation of American cattle was due to the fact that better prices were obtained in America, and added that the government would not strain the present laws in the direction of further prohibition, as urged by the opponents of the importation of American cattle.

Fifty lives have been lost this season by the pestilence of sealing boats on the west coast of British Columbia. The seal fisheries are a failure, owing to the rough weather.

The court has decreed that the wife of Sergeant Mason shall pay Bigelow \$400 for his services. He claimed the whole amount raised by the subscriptions for "Betty and the baby."

Eastern iron manufacturers meet at Philadelphia this week, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the new schedule of prices to conform with the changes made by the new tariff law.

Shaft G, of the Braidwood (Ill.) coal mine has been burning since last week. It is feared several lives are lost, and it is known 32 miles are burned.

The Kansas Legislature has fixed railroad fares at three cents per mile, and now the roads make any reduction to clerical conventions or agricultural associations, but exact their legal pound of flesh without fail.

The Rev. O. L. Borden, President of Mansfield Female College, was shot dead on the 13th, at Mansfield, La., by the Rev. Ben. T. Jenkins, Jr. Jenkins presented himself as the avenger of a young lady whom Borden had betrayed.

At Mystic Bridge, Conn., during the dedication of the soldiers' monument, a salute was fired in honor of the governor, and two grand army posts passing at the time received the charge, more or less seriously injuring eighteen men.

The jury in the car route case brought in a verdict of not guilty on the 14th. The trial has cost about \$650,000. The jury thought the easiest way out of the intricacies of the case, was to find the defendants not guilty.

A Pennsylvania oil company has leased the Samia oil refinery, opposite Port Huron, and has secured 1,500 acres of land in the new oil field. An underground pipe line will be laid, and the oil run thus to the Samia refinery.

Reuben H. Ploss, a New York capitalist, left a school containing \$100,000 in cash, valued at \$27,000 in a Brooklyn ferry boat, one day last week. The police subsequently captured Owen Quinn and James Callen with the property in their possession.

A sneak thief stole a clock in a Montreal store the other day, and, concealing it under his coat, started for the door. It happened to be an alarm clock, and just then it struck a din that he dropped it and ran, but not quick enough to escape arrest.

Louise Semmler, of Chicago, was abducted on the night of her intended marriage by the father of the child, who was to marry, a wealthy and elderly German whose susceptible heart had been won by the blonde, 18-year-old Louise.

Last week Chicago's Board of Trade was dispersed by the failure of the great land firm of McKee, Everingham & Co. This firm's losses on land alone amount to \$1,000,000. Various other concerns are badly crippled.

N. L. Dukes, of Tuscaloosa, Pa., who shot Capt. A. C. Nutt, last winter, and was acquitted by a packed jury and obliged to flee the town to escape lynching, was shot dead on the streets of that place on the 13th by James Nutt, a young son of the murdered man.

George Morrison, arrested last week at Toledo for robbing the mails, was night distributing clerk of the Toledo postoffice, and it is thought his arrest will stop the long-continued complaints of missing letters by Toledo merchants. The amount of his peculations is not yet known.

The payments by the government to special attorneys in the star route trial have been: Bliss, \$46,300.18; Brewster, \$5,000; Cook, \$6,545.10; Gilson, \$5,000; Ker, \$36,572.38; Merick, \$28,080; Pinkerton, \$3,494.64; totalling \$125,072.48. To these payments are to be added others, which will add 25 per cent to the sum.

The value of exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products for May was \$8,365,135; for the five months ending May 31, \$43,838,734; provisions and tallow for the seven months ended May 31, \$38,094,975. The value of exports of the same products for the corresponding periods of last year was \$378,250 in excess of the above figures.

In the section of country comprising Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, the cost for the Star Mail Service for the year ending June 1882, was \$305,082, the mileage being \$60,078. The cost of the service for the year ending June 1883, was \$305,066, and the mileage \$60,077, which shows there has been a reduction in the cost of the service the past year of about \$110,000, while the mileage increased nearly a million.

Foreign.

The village of Valos, France, has been swept out of existence by fire, and several people burned to death.

A big explosion at Buenos Ayres last week killed eight persons and seriously injured nine others. Four of the killed were horribly mutilated.

The car has mitigated the death sentence of three nihilists to indefinite penal servitude, and has reduced the terms of imprisonment of several others.

And now Li Hung Chang, Chinese commander at Shanghai, informs the French minister that China has no intention of declaring war against France.

A severe earthquake occurred in Ecuador, May 19, and some villages in the vicinity of Quito were almost destroyed. Mount Cotopaxi is in active eruption.

James Carey, the Irish informer, has been permitted to go out of Kilmaham jail, on condition of late, but this is now stopped, as the police decline to hold themselves responsible for his safety.

The Marquis de Rays is on trial at Paris for a Port Breton, Orleans land swindle, and is selling land on paper and sending out

emigrants to disease and death. He made 2,000,000 francs by the swindle.

The jury in the trial of the dynamiters at London last week, found a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and Curtin, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Anshurg and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Lord Cardington, English minister of agriculture, last week received deputations representing 10,000 people who protest against restrictions of the food supply. Cardington said the decrease in the importation of American cattle was due to the fact that better prices were obtained in America, and added that the government would not strain the present laws in the direction of further prohibition, as urged by the opponents of the importation of American cattle.

Fifty lives have been lost this season by the pestilence of sealing boats on the west coast of British Columbia. The seal fisheries are a failure, owing to the rough weather.

The court has decreed that the wife of Sergeant Mason shall pay Bigelow \$400 for his services. He claimed the whole amount raised by the subscriptions for "Betty and the baby."

Eastern iron manufacturers meet at Philadelphia this week, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the new schedule of prices to conform with the changes made by the new tariff law.

Shaft G, of the Braidwood (Ill.) coal mine has been burning since last week. It is feared several lives are lost, and it is known 32 miles are burned.

The Kansas Legislature has fixed railroad fares at three cents per mile, and now the roads make any reduction to clerical conventions or agricultural associations, but exact their legal pound of flesh without fail.

The Rev. O. L. Borden, President of Mansfield Female College, was shot dead on the 13th, at Mansfield, La., by the Rev. Ben. T. Jenkins, Jr. Jenkins presented himself as the avenger of a young lady whom Borden had betrayed.

At Mystic Bridge, Conn., during the dedication of the soldiers' monument, a salute was fired in honor of the governor, and two grand army posts passing at the time received the charge, more or less seriously injuring eighteen men.

The jury in the car route case brought in a verdict of not guilty on the 14th. The trial has cost about \$650,000. The jury thought the easiest way out of the intricacies of the case, was to find the defendants not guilty.

## MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.

GLYDEDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, THORNTON-BRED HORSES, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large selections, opportunity of obtaining different breeds, pure breeds, and of securing the best of the breed, and of securing the best of the breed, and of securing the best of the breed.

POWELL BROS., Springfield, Crawford Co., Penn.

Our stallions will serve a limited number of mares this season as follows:

LOUIS NAPOLEON, Sire of Jerome Eddy 2:16, and sold for \$25,000. His Book Closed June 4th.

JO GAVIN, Sire of Jerome Eddy 2:16, and sold for \$25,000. His Book Closed June 4th.

Single Service..... \$15 00  
Season..... 25 00  
To insure..... 35 00

Pasturage furnished at seventy-five cents per week. For details and pedigrees send for our catalogue.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.

TREMONT, No. 1565; Record 2:28 1-2.

Sired by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, record 2:18; Wedgwood, record 2:18; dam Virginia, by Alexander's Abolition, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; dam Grey Goose, dam of Champagne, record 2:30; Lily Simpson, record 2:34; by Nottingham's Norman, son of Morris Horse; 34 dam by Brown Consul, son of Bald Face Consul.

TREMONT's record was obtained after a season of seventy-five mares, with but very little preparation in a desperately fought race of seven heats, trotting the sixth heat in 2:29, and won the race by a head.

For particulars and pedigrees send for our catalogue to 333M DR. W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich.

Highlander Hambletonian will stand at my barn in the township of Bruce, Macomb County, during the season of 1883. Terms \$15 to insure. He is a large horse, standing 16 1/2 hands high, long looking, good disposition, is a blood bay in color, with small star in forehead, two white hind feet, and black points. He is highly bred. For particulars send to

ROBERT MILLIKEN, Almont, Mich.

TIM GOODING, sired by Gooding's Champion, son of King's Champion, by Grindley's Champion, tracing to Mambrino, the famous imported horse of Dan, Queen Anne's Fashion, Clay, Old Henry Clay, Tim Gooding is a blood bay stallion, with black points, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,300 lbs., and is now ten years old. He will make the season of 1883 at the Commercial Hotel, Howell, Mich. For particulars address WHITE BROTHERS, myl-2m Commercial Hotel, HOWELL, Mich.

SPRINGDALE HERDS. TURNER & HUDSON, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

BERKSHIRE, SUFFOLK, AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Largest and best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest pigging in Michigan. Neither gains nor expense have been spared in getting these choice herds together. We warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders.

All Breeding Stock Registered.

TO CATTLE BREEDERS

A Diagram of a pedigree affords the best means for a study of the breeding of an animal. Diagrams of pedigrees correctly arranged, showing the descent of blood, and the descent of the sire and dam, are of great value to the breeder. Catalogues compiled ready for printing—guaranteed correct.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr., Secretary Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Assoc., 1213-3m Port Huron, Mich.

STOCK AUCTIONEER.

FRANCIS GRAHAM, Thoroughbred Stock and general auctioneer, 108 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. Sales conducted throughout the State. Well posted in pedigrees and breeding.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

The bull Michigan Archduke 6th got by Marquis of Oxford (3880), out of Duchess of Cambridge by 2nd Duke of Alford (1868). He was calving November 10, 1880, bred by Avery & Murphy, and one of the best bred bulls in the State. His stock gains and is a very valuable sire. Address WM. CONLEY, Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE.

I have forty registered Merino ewes for sale, of the very best strains of blood. All Vermont bred sheep; a very choice lot. JAS. W. DRY, myl-2m

A No. 1 Farm for Sale

The farm owned by the late Abel Beers, in Bennington, Shawansee Co., Mich., 6 1/2 miles south of Owosso, 4 miles north of Perry, a station on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. The farm consists of 280 acres of first class farm land, 230 acres well improved. Two good houses, two large barns, two never-failing wells, two windmills, 60 acres of wheat on the ground, 120 acres seeded down. Near school and church. For particulars apply on the premises to

MRS. CATHARINE R. BEERS, Pittsburg, Shawansee Co., Mich.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

The "Mission Farm," adjoining the Village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 100 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 130 acres improved, well fenced and well watered; 6000 bushels of fruit and splendid water in abundance. Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. Information can be obtained at the farm or of

GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich.

Early Crown Field Peas, clean, no bugs, Canada grown, early, grow a large sound vine that will support itself, only \$1.50 per bushel. French Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beet, Turnip and Ruta Baga, English and French seed, best produced in the world.

CEO. W. HILL, 80 Woodbridge St. Detroit, Mich.

"Over the Garden Wall" and 100 other Choice Songs and Ballads words and music for 10c. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay St. N.Y.

## DIRECTORY OF Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Grand Trunk Road.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. myl-2m

A. D. DEARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. myl-2m

DENY. F. BATCHELOR, Ocola, Center, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred young bulls and heifers for sale. Terms reasonable. myl-2m

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Registered Shorthorns of leading families—Yonahs, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

ROBT. MILLIKEN, Almont, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Hambletonian horses and Poland China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorns. Sires of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Ayleahy fullblooded Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. myl-2m

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland China swine. myl-2m

WM. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade swine, and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. myl-2m

WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and grade sheep. Stock for sale; prices reasonable. myl-2m

J. M. WHITAKER, Hascall Ridge Farm, Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. myl-2m

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale; both bulls and heifers, on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented: Oxford Grays, Phyllis, Fomona, Old Duches, Bonnie Lass, etc. myl-2m

J. LESLIE, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Southdowns. Stock for sale. myl-2m

JOHN McKay, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnston, Barry County, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine, and Plymouth Rock Chickens. F. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited. myl-2m

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

Holsteins.

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder and dealer in thoroughbred and imported Holstein cattle. First-class stock for sale.

WM. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Friesian (Holstein) cattle and Registered Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one half mile west of Grand Trunk Depot, Mt. Clemens, 010-2m

W. K. BERTON, Howell, importer and breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, Stock, three miles south.

A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. myl-2m

Devons.



## Poetry.

## SOMEBODY.

Sombody thinks the world all wrong  
And never has a word in its praise;  
Sombody sings the whole day long  
Likes the world in all its ways.  
Sombody says it's a queer old place,  
Where none of the people do as they should,  
Then sombody thinks it full of grace  
And wouldn't change the folks if he could.

Sombody calls it cruel and cold,  
Full of sin and sorrow and pain,  
Where life is but a search for gold,  
And souls are lost in selfish gain.  
Sombody merrily laughs and cries,  
"Hurrah for such a dear old earth,  
Success shall crown the man who tries  
To make his mark by honest worth."

Sombody groans and shakes his head,  
Calls his lot a wretched one;  
Sombody wishes that he were dead,  
"Cause sombody else has all the fun.  
But still, I fancy, you're sure to find,  
Through good or evil, or pain or care,  
One certain fact—so make up your mind  
That—Sombody always gets his share.

—Pearl Byington.

## DUTCHMAN'S BREECHEES.

(Dialecta Cucullaria.)

"Oh! Mamma! Mamma! What do you think?"  
Cried out my merry May,  
"As sure as you live and breathe and wink,  
It's the fairies' washing day."  
"I've been in the woods with Bell and Grace,  
And I know what I talk about,  
For under the trees in every place,  
Their clothes were hanging out."  
"Tiny breeches, as white as snow,  
Hung on the stems to dry,  
Swinging and dancing, row on row,  
Whenever a wind goes by."  
"Just as cunning as clothes can be,  
Peckered around the band;  
But never a fairy could we see,  
Not even a little hand."

—Rose Terry Cooke.

## IN LIFE'S LATE SPRING.

Aye, God has given me length of days,  
An eye to see, a heart to feel;  
The sunshine lies on pleasant ways,  
And when spring comes, around me steal  
Soft airs, with breath of opening flowers,  
As sweet, as soft, as in past hours,  
The skies are pale, night lingers long  
On all the awakening earth, the sea  
Forgets its late tumultuous song,  
Buds swell on waiting bough and tree,  
The robin seeks his ancient home,  
Blithely content no more to roam.  
Once sprang my soul like bird in air,  
When tuncful heralds from afar,  
Full of delightful promise rare,  
Passed onward through the gates ajar,  
And spread over hill and dale delight  
From their own swift and joyous flight.  
Rejoice who may—there are some hearts  
So desolate and sore oppressed  
That naught unclouded joy imparts;  
That ask not bliss, but only rest,  
Oh, Spring! be merciful to such,  
And solace by thy healing touch.

## Miscellaneous.

## LOVE IN ASHES.

"Scant of nine, and the washing all out," mused thrifty Mrs. Chutter as she scrubbed the porch. "Deacon, I'll get you to set the big tub down cellar, if you will."

"Certain, wife," responded the deacon from his cart in the door-yard.  
"There comes Kendall's new basket wagon, with two women in it," pursued the lady, wringing her mop. "Isn't that the horse that balks?"

Being in the critical act of emptying a four-gallon bucket of soap, the good man vouchsafed no reply. When the jellied mass had quivered and splashed into the barrel in waiting he looked up just in season to see the gay little pony shy at the cart and go tearing down the road.

"They'll upset! they'll be killed! Run after 'em! Do something!" shrieked Mrs. Chutter.

"Don't get excited, wife; they're all right now. That girl drives like a man." And picking up his bucket, the moderate deacon marched off for a second supply of soap. But though the incident had failed to shake his nerves, it did make him oblivious of his wife's wash-tub poised on the landing of the dim stairway, and as a natural consequence he put his foot in it. The tub rolled; the deacon swayed like a pestle in a mortar; there was a lively succession of bumps, followed by a clatter and a thud, and deacon, tub, and bucket strewn the cellar floor.

"Adab and Abihu!" ejaculated the fallen saint, with sinful energy.  
"What's up, uncle?" cried an anxious voice overhead.

"I can tell you what's down," was the grim response. "Come and brace me while I try to step."

The owner of the voice, a fine-looking youth of one-and-twenty, was already groping his way among the debris, his aunt in the rear with the camphor.

The deacon's attempted locomotion resulted in a groan.

"I must have sprained my ankle, Harvey. If I'd postponed this tub race till after I'd been my rounds, 't would have been better calculation."

"Oh, I wouldn't worry about my rounds, uncle. What's the hurry?"

"My customers expect me to-day, that's the point. I hate masterly to break my word. Now there's the widow Cleaves waiting for me to take her ashes, so she can scrub after me with the boiling suds, and up at Kendall's they're clean out of soap."

"And not clean without it, eh?" laughed the young man. "See here, uncle: since you are going to feel so uneasy about disappointing the people, why not send me in your stead?"

"You, in your fine clothes! I should smile," mumbled Mrs. Chutter, with the stopper of the camphor bottle between her teeth.

"Why can't my uncle's mantle fall upon me, auntie? I was intending to borrow the frock."

"Well, if I do say it, you've got the

Vance common-sense. Some young men of your bringing up would be ashamed to drive a soap cart."

"Humph! Some young men would be fools," said the deacon, with warmth. "Nobody has any call to be ashamed to deliver such soap as I make. If you've a mind to run the team to-day, Harvey, I shall be obliged to you."

Fifteen minutes later the worthy deacon was extending his aching length upon the sitting-room lounge, and gazing through the open window after his youthful proxy, who, duly initiated into the mysteries of the calling, was driving away in the big blue cart. Behind jounced and creaked an empty ash-bin, flanked by two covered barrels of soap; but the swinging seat was clean and comfortable, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

A half mile and more the road wound through his uncle's fertile acres, for Deacon Chutter was withal a farmer. Farming, indeed, was his chief vocation, soap-boiling being an accessory venture growing out of sundry extensive experiments in the use of leached ashes as a fertilizer. It was one of those tuncful mornings in early June when all nature joins in a glad doxology. The newly arrived bobolinks, tepee with glee, carolled in the meadows. The orioles, hanging their hammocks in the elms, could scarcely work for singing. Gay breezes whispered love to the graceful young clover, then danced away to flirt with the coy hill-side birches. Everywhere were life and motion irradiated by the benignant sun. For Harvey Vance's study weakened eyes there was too much glare, too much flutter. He lost no time in putting on his blue goggles.

"Who cares if they do make me look like a frog?" mused he, as he settled them astride his aristocratic nose. "Thanks to them, and to change of air, my poor optics are undoubtedly improving. I shall be back to college by fall. Ha! ha! if the fellows could only see me now!"

And here to the infinite surprise of staid Dobbin, his new master broke into a rollicking class song—a song abruptly ended as a turn in the road revealed a near farm-house.

"If I peddle soap, I'll peddle it with due decorum," soliloquized the youth, knocking upon the back door with the handle of his whip.

To have seen the capable air with which he measured ashes bushel by bushel, giving in exchange money or gallons of soap, according to the customer's desire, one would have pronounced him bred to the soap business. Since his month's rustication at his aunt Chutter's he had made the acquaintance of most of the farmers along the river, and these expressed their gratification at meeting "a judge's son that wasn't afraid to work," but outside the parish limits his triumphant march terminated. He was a stranger in a strange land. One man asked if he had bought out the deacon; a second hoped he wasn't proposing to run an opposition team; and the loyal widow Cleaves could hardly be persuaded to surrender her ashes, because, forsooth, she preferred to trade with Deacon Chutter.

Obedient to his uncle's instructions, at her cottage the young man took a cross-road to Kendall's, a summer hotel, familiarly styled "The Eerie."

"You'll find it a long three miles," had been Mrs. Cleaves's parting remark.

"Three miles, and not a neighbor between here and there: I couldn't blame the widow if she should want to change her situation," mused the deacon's deputy, scanning the western horizon. "Shouldn't wonder if that cloud yonder meant business. I thought the sun was too bright this morning. Well, a little high toned thunder will drown this everlasting racket."

Facing about to wedge in position an empty soap barrel, he observed two ladies driving up the hill in a basket phaeton.

"That looks like Kendall's team that gave auntie such a panic this morning," thought he. "Those ladies are some of his boarders, I suppose—Tom Cavender's mother and sister, for aught I know. I have heard they were stopping at the Eerie. Goodness! wouldn't it be a joke if I should fall in with them to-day!"

Meanwhile the younger lady in the carriage was merrily commenting on the quasi soap-man's active figure, conspicuously and amply clad in the deacon's canvass frock and overalls.

"I hope he isn't a perambulating maniac, mamma."

"It's the very cart that frightened the pony!" was the terrified response. "Do let me get out, Lila! Oh! oh!"

But already the horse was backing down the hill. Harvey sprang from the cart, and grasped the refractory animal by the bridle just in season to prevent the carriage from overturning in the ditch.

"Thank you, sir—thank you very much," said the girlish driver, the color rushing back to her face. "Now if you'll be kind enough to lead our pony past your cart we shall be yet more obliged."

"A pretty girl—stylish too, but abominably patronizing," thought the young Sophomore, stalking respectfully at the pony's head.

"There, now your cart is behind us, we shall have no further trouble. I'm sorry to have detained you, sir. Infinitely obliged."

In leaving the ladies Harvey mechanically raised his hat, the deacon's hat—also yellowed and frayed by farm service. The touch sent flying the ashes upon his brim, giving our receding hero the effect of being caught away in a cloud. A little blinded, but laughing behind his goggles, he went back to old Dobbin, and waited for the ladies to go on in advance.

But what allied that surprising pony? The young lady chirruped to him; he stood as stiff as the wooden horse of the Trojans.

"Oh, daughter, daughter, he's balking!" cried the elder lady, who appeared to be an invalid. "If there's anything I'm afraid of, it's a balking horse."

"Allow me, madam," said Harvey, again advancing.

He twisted the animal's ear a moment to divert his attention, then took him by the bit and led him several paces.

"See, mamma, the pony has got over his sulks. Thank you, sir."

The young lady resumed the reins; the

fractious quadruped promptly refused to stir.

"Let me get out, Lila; I won't go another step with him."

"He doesn't seem to be going," said the daughter, with a vexed laugh. "You know you can't walk a rod. You'll surely have a relapse, mamma, if you don't sit still."

Again Harvey led the pony. Again the tantalizing nag stiffened in his harness the instant Miss Lila took the reins. Many times was this farce repeated, and many were the minutes wasted. Meanwhile the sky had become overcast, and thunder was muttering in the distance.

"My mother has been very ill. If she is caught in the shower she may get her death," cried Miss Lila, in distress. "Oh, what shall we do?"

"If you'll pardon the suggestion, I might drive you to the Eerie, if that is your destination," said Harvey, with a deprecatory glance at his masquerading costume.

"Oh, will you? But there is your horse and cart?"

"I could come back for them."

"And with all mamma's shawls and pillows the phaeton is hardly wide enough for us two."

"That is true; it is a Lilliputian affair." The youth was gravely testing its light springs and braces.

"Is there danger of breaking down? Then you go with mamma, and I'll drive the cart."

"Lila Cavender! The idea!" expostulated the invalid.

"Tom Cavender's mother and sister, by the ashes of my uncle! Confound it, what a scrape!" was the young soap merchant's inward ejaculation as he awaited the ladies' pleasure.

"What better can I do, mamma? I shall ride famously. Unless you're afraid to trust me with your horse," the young lady added, with a glance toward Harvey.

"Not in the least. He's far from being a fiery Bucephalus."

Struck with the incongruity of the remark from such a source, Miss Lila lost all control of her dimples.

"That seat is suspended between the heavens and the earth, like Mohammed's coffin, mamma," she jested, by way of cloaking her untimely mirth. "One ought to be shot into it out of a catapult."

To aid the young lady in mounting, Harvey silently extended a hand, whose exceeding smoothness was intensified by a seal ring that glittered upon the little finger. Miss Lila glanced curiously at the fine cameo with its quaint setting. Who was this anomalous being who sported costly ornaments and quoted from the classics? And where, where had she seen that peculiar cameo before, or one just like it? Ah! now she recollected: Tom had worn it home last vacation, when he and his chum had exchanged rings. But how had this soap-man become possessed of it? Could it be that he and Harvey Vance were identical? Tom had said that Harvey was spending the summer in the neighborhood. This must be he. Yes, she was sure of it.

Obedient to the young man's will, that unaccountable pony darted away on the wings of wind. Close behind, head down, tail up, followed old Dobbin in a heavy canter which seemed to shake upon very leaves on the trees. Charged upon by the empty soap barrel, Miss Lila slipped to the other side of the seat, and clung to the ash-bin. A mile was passed, two miles. The gable roofed Eerie loomed in the distance. On sped the pony; on swooped old Dobbin; on swooped the storm-cloud. A dozen guests crowded out upon the hotel piazza to witness the exciting race.

"How white Mrs. Cavender looks!" cried one. "Where did she pick up that fantastic driver?"

"Is that Miss Lila in the cart?" exclaimed the gentleman addressed. "Well, she's a girl of mettle! Ha, here comes the rain!"

As the phaeton dashed up he rushed out with an open umbrella to escort Mrs. Cavender into the house. In mounting the steps she turned toward Harvey.

"You have done us a great service, sir. I assure you we are grateful. My daughter will see that you are recompensed for your time and trouble."

"The dickens she will!" thought the deacon's indignant substitute.

Standing beneath the dripping eaves, with rivulets of lye coursing down his cheeks, he assisted the moist young lady to alight. "I am—we are deeply indebted to you," she stammered, blushing.

"My mother—"

"Has taken no cold, I trust," said he, lofly. "Good-afternoon."

And horse, cart, and driver disappeared kitchenward.

In putting the cart to rights that evening Harvey discovered a grimy object caught between the seat and the ash-bin. It proved to be a lady's pocket-handkerchief, bearing in a corner the name of "Lila Cavender." He handed it to his aunt for bleaching purpose, and received in return a letter from Tom.

"My mother and sister have perched at the Eerie, on Emden Hill," it ran. "My mother is getting up from a fever, and is bound to get as high up as she can. If you're anywhere near their secluded nest, do keep in upon them. They'll be charmed to make your acquaintance."

"I believe I'll take that handkerchief to Miss Cavender to-morrow, auntie, and have it off my mind," remarked Harvey, carelessly, as he folded the letter.

"Well—or you might send it by the stage." But Harvey was deaf to the suggestion.

The next evening, faultlessly attired, and minus spectacles, he presented himself at the Eerie, and was cordially welcomed by both Mrs. Cavender and her daughter. Convinced that he was not recognized as squire of the soap cart, he saw no necessity for proclaiming himself such. In making his first call why should he introduce himself as a clown?

"You've made quite a visit," was his aunt's salutation when Harvey entered the sitting-room. "Was the girl glad to get her handkerchief?"

"To tell the truth, auntie, I didn't give it to her."

"Humph! Strange how a handsome young woman will weaken a chap's

memory," observed the deacon, slyly, as his wife handed the offending ankle. "I don't see but Harvey'll have to call again."

He did call again, and again, and again. Indeed his rides to the Eerie grew so frequent that his uncle one day teasingly counselled him to buy a second saddle-horse.

"Or get a carriage that will hold two," amended his aunt. At which the youth flushed guiltily, confirming Mrs. Chutter in her private opinion that he was "very far gone."

He went further yet that evening—even to the length of proposing to Miss Lila. The little coquette only laughed, and bade him not to be absurd.

Harvey looked hurt, and intimated that he, at least, was nearing the down-hill of life.

And he didn't know her well enough. The youth eagerly protested that he knew her well enough to love her.

"Besides, I'm not sure but I like another young man better."

"Oh, if you care for somebody else, why, then—why, in that case—" Harvey found the English tongue terribly intricate, and rose with precipitation.

"I met him first, you know," said Miss Lila, dropping her eyes apologetically, "and I am under great obligations to him."

"Oh, it's all right. You're all right, I mean; but I think Tom might have told me."

"Told you what?"

"About this other fellow."

"There isn't much to tell," said Miss Lila, demurely. "He hasn't come forward." Harvey drew on his glove with a mystified air. "But I am looking for him any day now, for the Eerie is nearly out of soap."

"You bewitching little tease!"

Miss Lila's cheeks were eddying with dimples deep enough to drown a man's heart. Perhaps they made Harvey's head swim. I can't say. I only know that he laid hold of the young lady's hands at that moment in the most giddy fashion, and she seemed quite willing to let him steady himself in this manner.

"Well Harvey, I expect to be on my legs again to-morrow," observed the facetious deacon, at breakfast; "and when I call at the Eerie I guess you'd better let me give that young woman her handkerchief."

"Thank you very much; I attended to that last night."

"It didn't seem just right to keep her out of it so long, Harvey," remarked his aunt, dryly, as she passed his coffee. "You ought to have paid her interest."

"Humph! don't you be a mite concerned, wife," said the deacon, with a mischievous wink. "Depend upon it, Harvey has squared accounts with that young woman before this, and taken her note of hand. He's driven business since that day I set him up in the cart."

—Harper's Bazar.

## Mexican Traits.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, traveling in New Mexico, writes:

"If the Almighty ever created a lazier creature than the average Mexican I have never met him either in life or historic reading. The Indian is a miracle of industry beside him. His highest ambition is to sit in the sun from morning until night, as lifeless and thoughtless as a log. When his larder is entirely empty and his pockets are bare of coin he may be induced to work until he has earned a few dollars, and then nothing will induce him to stir until the supplies are again exhausted. Few of the ordinary impulses of life will excite him to quick movement. The other day I was riding past a miserable Mexican jacal (or house built with poles and covered with mud) and saw in front of it a wagon, in the bottom of which were ten sacks of flour. Two small pigs, which had been tied in the wagon, had broken loose and torn open the sacks, from which they were tossing the flour with their snouts in a lively manner. I rode to the door and shouted to the Mexican to come out. One came to the door, and I showed him the damage the pigs were doing. Instead of going out to drive them away, he returned into the house and informed the owner, who came out in a few minutes and in a most leisurely way walked up to the wagon, looked at it for a moment or two, and then clambered in and drove the pigs away."

"Mexican agriculture is still in a very crude condition. In many places I have seen the American plow in use, but in many others the crooked stick is still employed. As the spade is the Irishman's favorite implement and sign manual, so is the hoe to the Mexican. They use the hoe to plant their fields, to dig their irrigating ditches, and they also use the hoe to cut their grain and to mow their grass. This latter statement may seem strange, but it is literally true that almost all hay which is cured by Mexicans is cut with a sharpened hoe. It is true that they do not cut a great deal of hay, as their small burros are generally left to forage for themselves as best they can."

What it did for an old lady.

COSSHOTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878. GENTS.—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

From Dr. Frank Swan, Boston.

"I have been troubled with asthma for twelve years, and have employed skillful physicians of Boston, also two of the leading officials of Augusta, without effect. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam."

THE YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER.

During a cold spring, like that which is just now drawing to an end, people generally console themselves with the reflection that the sun will eventually get the victory; and that summer will certainly come at last, though its coming may be delayed. Uncertain as the weather is, the general feature of the seasons recur with a regularity which warrants the confidence thus reposed in the annual return of seed time and harvest; but there are instances on record in which even the seasons seem to have lost their characteristic features, as if the ordinary laws of meteorology had been temporarily suspended. A remarkable case of this kind, and one which the long continued cold weather of this spring makes particularly interesting just now, is that of the year 1816, which has been called "the year without a summer." A communication printed in the *Congregationalist* gives the following summary of the weather of this remarkable year:

January and February were mild, March was cold, April began warm and ended in snow and ice. Ice formed an inch thick in May, and fields were planted over and over again till it was too late to replant. June was the coldest ever known in this latitude; frost and ice were common. Almost every green thing was killed; fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. There were few warm days. It was called a dry season. But little rain fell. The wind blew steadily from the north, cold and fierce. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children in the spring, and wood-piles that usually disappeared during the warm spell in front of the houses were steadily built up again. Planting and sowing were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. In a town in Vermont a flock of sheep belonging to a farmer had been sent as usual to their pasture. On the 17th of June a heavy snow storm fell in New England. The cold was intense.

A farmer who had a large field of corn in Tewksbury built fires around it at night to ward off the frost. Many an evening and his neighbors took turns watching them. He was rewarded with the only crop of corn in the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the Mississippi River. Fears were entertained that the sun was cooling off, and throughout New England all picnics were strictly prohibited.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months which preceded it. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed in this country and in Europe. On the 30th snow fell at Barnet, forty miles from London. Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4 to \$5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the pleasantest weather of the season, but in the latter part of the month ice formed an inch thick. October had more than its share of cold weather. November was cold and snowy. December was comfortable, and the winter following was mild. Very little vegetation was matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat during the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and man exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of his life.

The average price of flour during the year in the New York market was \$13 per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter. Bread riots occurred throughout Great Britain in 1817, in consequence of the high price of the staff of life.—*New York Sun*.

## Work in a Great Kitchen.

No; it was not hushed, for there was a simmering and sizzling and subdued sound of frying, like the attunement of an orchestra. They were notes of preparation. Occasionally a lad would dump a scuttle of coke on the floor, and a white-capped man would run a tongs over a gridiron and make a metallic sound, like a boy with a stick on a paling. All the time however, as a bass, there was the rustle of steam, as it pulsed and throbed through the copper tanks. There were a hundred odors in the air. Here was the faint smell of parsley, of thyme, of onions, slight reeks of garlic, with acidities of lemons, all tempered, blended, and commingled into one general savory whole. It was as a Flemish picture of abundance, when one got sight of the provender, for an ice receptacle is opened for an inquisitive woman. Here lay blonde chickens, with legs of snow, white veal, and ruddy tenderloins and marble roasting pieces, and whole sides of mutton, all garnished with their lace work of fat. In this one there is fish; and green, blue-fish, and red-sapper, with vermiculated mackerel, and cardinal-colored lobsters—for they are boiled—with lortly striped bass, and here the ichthyological tableau. And here is the bread batch—all apart in another room—far piled up to the ceiling stand on layers the brown-crust loaves and the white crisp rolls. Then there is fragrance again; for the inquisitive woman is led by her nose to where the pastry cooks—there are six of them—are compounding their cakes. Could a whole generation of pie-eaters get through these innumerable rounds of pumpkin, apple, mince, and custard pies? There is a great seething and tumultuousness about that huge iron dredge, and the steam bursts forth now and then as if from a Hecla. But it is not mud which comes to the surface. There tumbles up in the most jolly and inviting way, done up in a linen cloth, vast quantities of dumplings! How they bob up and down in the scalding fluid! How much indigestion is there! I repress the thought, amazed at the man who patiently turns the handle of something which

## The Year Without a Summer.

looks like a churn. "What might that be?" I asked. "Hard sauce," is the reply. "Fifty pounds of the best fresh butter, about the same of sugar, and a pound of nutmegs, with four quarts of lemon juice; it takes three hours' hard working; the boss do say he is going to run her by machinery, and I wish he would," and the hard sauce compounder wipes his forehead. Just beyond at a separate table, a Frenchman was making eclairs. The crust had already been turned out, and from a huge bowl, with a brush he was giving his eclairs a glaze of chocolate. To the main kitchen the visitor returned, attracted by a new odor. Here was the roasting going on. Six, eight, ten separate ribs of beef were slowly turning, with five haunches of mutton, but mutton and beef were not commingled; they were ten feet apart. "Never would do, ma'am," said the roaster; "them two things—beef and mutton—has to be kept apart—the horrors of one is again the other."

And taking a pinch from a nail, he wound up a jack which was four feet high. Then, the whole machinery, which had been going round in a slow, majestic way quickened its pace. "It's the touch-off at the end that does the business." Then this really great roaster took a basting-spoon that would hold a quart, and slowly trickled the gravy over revolving beef.

"Billy, show madam the fish-billers." Billy took off a cover neatly balanced by a chain pulley and weight, and showed in a huge copper kettle, divided into various compartments, the salmon and striped bass which were boiling. Steam pipes gave the necessary heat. During the short interval the visitor had spent in examining the other portions of the kitchen, the scene in this particular locality had changed. Now there was a row of voices, a din of feet, and great odors of cooking meat. Beefsteaks were spluttering; flares of fire from gushing fat whuffed up along a vista of broilers; waiters came rushing in with bowls; plates clattered, and spoons beaten, tattoo-like, on the china. People were so busy roasting, broiling, stewing, that it was no time to ask questions. Where was this? Where was it all happening? Why, in the largest luncheon and dinner restaurant in the great metropolis of New York.—*New York Times*.

## How One-Armed Men Care for Themselves.

He was a big man, with heavy side-whiskers and a military air that betokened long service under fire; and was a one-armed man. The empty sleeve that hung at his right side told of glory sought and of peril undergone. He was seated in an Eighth street restaurant, leisurely breakfasting, and going through the motions of the meal with a graceful ease that betokened a man of high breeding.

"Never mind the knife and fork," he said, as the obsequious waiter placed those useful implements beside the savory steak that formed the basis of the meal. "I am already provided." So saying he drew from his pocket a small morocco case, and removed from it an ivory handled instrument, highly polished, that looked strikingly surgical in its spotless brilliancy. Opening this by the aid of his mouth and his remaining hand he disclosed what proved to be a knife and fork combined. One side



**Chaff.**

JANES PYLE, NEW YORK.



## Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and the Dog," "The Cat and the Rabbit," "The Sheep, the Pigeon and the Poultry," "The Farming and the Garden," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers only. In order that correct information may be given, the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

### Obscure Congenital Disease Among the Colts.

SWARTZ CREEK, May 18, '83.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find a description of symptoms of a disease that is troubling the colts in this vicinity. We would like to know what the disease is and a remedy for same. Some have laid it to the sire, but colts from four different stallions are afflicted with the same disease. Some have lived to be six weeks old, while others have died in ten days. After the fourth day the joints will suppurate, while the colt gradually grows weaker.

Here is another inquiry of the same character:

DEAR SIR:—What ails the colts? Mares fed three quarts of oats night and morning apiece when at work, with good bright timothy hay; fed two quarts oats night and morning, and daytime when not at work. Work has been light during winter and spring. Color of mares, one black and one bay; age five years old this spring; color of horse bred to, dark dapple gray, six years old. Foaled all right; some crooked in forelegs; seemed to be stiff some in forelegs, until third day when they began to get weak, short cross-legged, seemed too short on back side of forelegs; gradually growing weaker, until unable to get up without help; knee joints puffed, hock joints gave out, with swelling and inflammation; bowels loose, urinated freely, appetite good, plenty of milk from mare. Mares in good healthy working condition.

Answer.—The writer of the above evidently does not comprehend the difficulties of our position in attempting to diagnose diseases even of the most ordinary character, with symptoms so imperfectly described as the above. Under such circumstances we do not feel justified in venturing a diagnosis. The supposition referred to is evidently of the synovial or secreting membrane of the joints, which may follow either acute or chronic inflammation, indicated by constant pain and constitutional excitement. The trouble complained of should receive local investigation by competent persons, to determine if possible the cause of disease and to suggest the remedy. As these cases are of much interest to many of our readers, we would respectfully request a more careful description of the symptoms, aided if possible by a medical practitioner; the treatment they have received, and how fed and cared for. With such assistance we will make an effort to unravel the mystery. Any of our subscribers having had experience in such cases will confer a favor by giving their views upon the subject.

### Probably Indigestion.

POTOSKY, June 11, '83.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to have a little information in regard to a yoke of oxen I have. I bought them this spring and commenced work with them; they would not eat enough to keep up on. I changed their feed and did every thing I could for them. My neighbors said they had hollow horn. Their horns are warm, their eyes run, and one of them seemed out of his head for a day or two. Is there any such thing as grub in the tongue? Does it do any harm? If there is, describe how it looks, and what to do for it, and oblige,

JOHN A. TUBBS.

Answer.—From the symptoms you have described, we cannot diagnose the trouble with your oxen. There are too many causes for loss of appetite, to decide which it is without seeing the animals. We want symptoms of a more definite character to justify the attempt. There is no such disease known to the veterinary profession as "hollow horn." Diseases of a constitutional character are in very many instances attributed to "hollow horn" by non-professionals. This, like similar delusions, is gradually giving way to the progress of science. The symptoms of delirium or stupor, may have been caused by grubs or larva of a species of fly which, crawling up the nostrils, find lodgment in the frontal sinuses, causing irritation and sometimes active inflammation in the lining membrane, sometimes causing symptoms which may be mistaken for phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. It is doubtful if any such condition did exist in either of your oxen. We have heard of, but know of no such disease as "grub in the tongue." Aphthae, or thrush, is a disease of the mouth, manifested by small vesicles, caused by impaired digestion. The symptoms are quidding the food, increased accumulation of saliva which is discharged freely from the mouth in consequence of inflammation of its lining membrane; but from symptoms given we have no reason to suspect this condition. The probabilities are that indigestion is the primary cause of the trouble. Treatment.—Give the following: Sulphate of magnesia, two pounds; Jamaica ginger, pulv., three ounces; mix and divide into twelve powders; give one in a little warm water every night. Or, what is better, give Prof. R. Jennings' Bovine Panacea, prepared only for the diseases of cattle. Ask your druggist for it. Please observe the symptoms more carefully and write us again.

### Megrims in the Horse.

RAVON CO., Mich., June 8th, 1883.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a dark bay gelding with black points, five years old, weighs 1,255 lbs., which I have owned about six weeks. In purchasing he was warranted sound and all right. A few days after getting him, while drawing stone on a boat, he was taken with attack of dizziness or staggers, or something else, which caused him to back up about a length very suddenly, throwing his head around towards his right side. I had my back to him at the time of the attack, and before I could get to his head he was quiet again. About a week after this, while drawing a midding heavy load of sand up a steep

hill he was taken in the same manner, after stopping at the top to give the team breath, and backing the load, and other horse probably 15 feet. We think he has worms, as he has rubbed the hair off a little on one hip, and he switches his tail as though uncomfortable; he has passed several worms about 2 1/2 inches in length, appetite good and in good flesh and spirits, with a fine coat. Since the above described attacks he has stood all the work we could give him without showing any signs of sickness. If this description is definite enough to enable you to determine what ails the horse I will be glad to know, and what treatment will cure or prevent the attacks.

Answer.—To your first inquiry we would say, that attacks arise from disease or mechanical causes, as a collar fitting too tight, or so fitted as to choke off the animal's wind; a collar, although it may not be too small, will sometimes rise up at the bottom causing pressure upon the jugular veins, causing a fullness of the blood-vessels in the head, followed by dizziness or temporary staggers. This condition may arise in a plethoric animal from over-heating when drawing heavy loads, in which case it is more common in summer than in winter. When arising from disease, it is usually due to temporary pressure upon the brain, from whatever cause aggravated by determination of blood to the head, generally attacking the horse while at work upon the road. It is sometimes due to a morbid condition of the digestive organs, in which case occasional doses of aloes and ginger, with a moderate supply of food, will prevent the return of the fit. The bowels in horses subject to such attacks should be at all times kept in healthy action, and when driving, particularly in warm weather, a sunshade or hood to protect the brain should be used. By such means these attacks may be ward off. To your second, give the following: pulverized zinc vomica in half drachm doses, night and morning in the feed.

### Congenital Deformity in a Colt.

WATERVILLE, June 4, '83.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Will you please tell what to do in the following case, through the columns of the FARMER: A mare colt, eight or ten days old, has had a weakness since birth in ankle joints of fore legs. The joints are so weak that the feet turn under, and when the colt walks it goes on its ankle or fetlock joints. If you will tell what to do you will confer a favor on numerous readers of the FARMER. The colt seems all right in other respects.

A. N. WOODRUFF.

Answer.—Congenital deformities of the character described are not of rare occurrence. Rigidity and contraction of the muscles of the leg above the knee cause contraction and consequent shortening of the tendons. As such cases usually require the intervention of the veterinary surgeon, it is better to seek such aid without delay. Nature unaided will in some cases restore the parts to their normal condition. When veterinary aid is not at hand and the limb can be brought straight without much force, extension with the hands, together with hot fomentations and hand friction to the muscles of the leg, frequently applied, will usually relax the contracted condition of the muscles and restore their natural functions. But when the limbs cannot be straightened without considerable force, it is usually necessary to divide the tendon, which operation requires the aid of a skillful surgeon.

The Japanese, profiting by the example of the great Yankee nation, have established boards of trade and stock exchanges, the members of which are said to be imitating the way of Gould, Vanderbilt, Armour, McGee, and others of the guild of speculators. The government frowns upon such business, and acts very summarily when a chance offers to suppress this species of gambling. It was recently decided by the officials to arrest all offenders in this respect, on the stock exchanges at Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe, as well as on the rice exchanges of Tokyo, Otsu and other important commercial centers. The police inspectors received their orders only on the morning of the day fixed, and strong detachments of constables—all wearing various disguises—then proceeded to the vicinity of the exchange and mingled with the crowd so as to avoid observation. A few minutes after eleven all was in readiness. Six detectives stationed inside sounded their whistles, and before the amazed speculators realized what was the matter, the exchanges were occupied by the police, the doors locked and the prisoners secured. All the books, records and papers were then taken possession of, and the whole "haul" was removed in boats to the central police station. It is stated that the offense with which these men are charged is speculating in "margins." Over 700 delinquents were put in prison. Think of our police Superintendent raiding the Detroit Board of Trade because they were gambling in margins! How our "best citizens" would kick.

THE Leavenworth, Kansas, Times, of Friday, published a pretty full report from the central portion of that State, on the present condition and promise of the corn crop. The glowing reports hereof tend to find their way east are shown to be grossly exaggerated. The Times says:

"The farmers in the region mentioned started out to make a large crop, but with a serious obstacle in defective seed, which necessitated the planting of a large breadth of country, the first plant failing to make a good stand. Every farmer knows what this means. Since then rain has succeeded rain until to-day there are hundreds of fields that have only received one plowing and many barly that. Meanwhile the weeds have thickened and the hoe been resorted to on the bottom lands. This is slow work and gives a small yield. This being the case, in many localities there can be no question of a diminished crop. In five counties, over which the correspondent passed, this is the condition of things, and he believes the same condition exists in other counties. While indications point to a fair crop not over half a yield is really assured unless we have a late fall so as to give the late starting time to mature."

\*Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

### Stock Notes.

THE recent sale of Shortorns by Messrs. Pickrell, Thomas & Smith at Harrisonville, Ill., was a very successful one. Seventy-two head were sold for \$30,235, an average of \$419.70 per head. The prices ran very even, only one animal, the bull Sharon Geneva, reaching four figures, his price being \$1,100. Besides the stock mentioned by Mr. Boyden as purchased by Mr. Ball and himself, Messrs. Snow & Son, of Kalamazoo, purchased the heifer Beck Taylor 14th, a Young Mary. This makes eight head that were purchased for this State.

MR. FRANK C. CREAG, of Strickland, Isabella County, reports the following sales of Chester Whites:

To Dwight Russell, Napoleon, Mich., pair pigs, \$18.  
To Charles E. Price, Maple Rapids, Mich., pair pigs, \$20.  
To Albert Hance, Salt River, Mich., sow pig, \$10.  
To Oscar Eversden, Salt River, Mich., boar pig, \$10.  
To L. T. Bray, Mt. Clair, Hendricks County, Ind., sow pig, \$10.

MR. G. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reports the following sales of Shortorns from his herd: To C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shawansee County, cow Jenny Bell, by Treble Mauree 35045, dam Rose by Hector 33867, a cow tracing to Imp. Adelaide by Magnum Horn (2943), also to same parties the cow Thorndale Lass, by Imp. Grand Duke of Thorndale 34 (31998), dam Bessie Bell 5th, bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec. Bessie Bell was got by Mac 8561, of a cow tracing to Imp. Red Rose by Baron of Kildale (11156).

MR. C. A. SEARING, of Lyons, Ionia Co., has sold the Shortorn bull Duke of Lyons 45854 to M. V. Olmstead, of Orange, Ionia Co. The Duke of Lyons was sired by 33867, and his dam was Mary 3th (Vol. 14) by Hopsur 4th 8354. Mr. Searing reports a good demand for his Chester Whites going from all over the State, and that they have given entire satisfaction to purchasers.

MESSRS. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, of Howell, Livingston County, have two Josephine, a Rose of Sharon and four Young Mary bulls, bred by the Hamiltons of Flat Creek, which they offer on very reasonable terms. They are topped with pure Bates blood, and good animals individually.

MR. WILL E. BOYDEN, of Delhi Mills, Washenaw Co., sends us the following notes on his recent visit to Harrisonville, Ill., to attend the sale of Pickrell, Thomas & Smith:

"Thinking perhaps you would like to hear what friend Ball and I saw and did at Harrisonville last week, I send you a few notes. We arrived at Mr. Pickrell's farm (the place of sale) about 7:30 A. M., Thursday, took breakfast. Then we went to look over the cattle in the stables, and took a look at them again in the pasture just before the sale commenced. It was the finest sight I ever saw—60 or 65 head of extra good Shortorns, all in white fix. But no other breeds were nowhere. Now for what we did. Mr. Ball purchased three head, as follows: Beck Taylor 14th, red, calved Nov. 30th, 1875, bred by E. K. Thomas, North-Middleton, Bourneville, Ky., got by Geneva 10129, out of Beck Taylor 3rd by Thorndale Duke 15592, and her bull calf of May 13, 1883, got by Best Bull 3rd, a straight Young Mary. Beck Taylor 5th, straight Young Mary, Beck Taylor 5th by Jupiter (2170), Magna 3rd, calved January 25th, 1873, got by Thorndale Duke 15592, out of Maggie Taylor by Dick Taylor 5508, tracing to Imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). This cow is one of the best we have seen. She has taken over 30 prizes at the principal fairs in Kentucky.

"I got four head, as follows: Lady Morton 3rd, calved July 17th, 1875, got by Thorndale Duke 15592, out of Lady Morton 3rd, grand Duke of Morton 5732, and her bull calf of Jan. 16th by Geneva Bates 30075. She traces to Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Also Nora Airdie, c. g. of June 3rd 1880, and her red c. g. of June 3rd 1880, calved January 25th, 1873, got by Thorndale Duke 15592, out of Maggie Taylor by Dick Taylor 5508, tracing to Imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). This cow is one of the best we have seen. She has taken over 30 prizes at the principal fairs in Kentucky.

On Saturday evening last, a frightful accident occurred at Sunderland, County of Durham, England. At a performance given in a public hall a large number of children attended, reports say several thousand. To facilitate the taking of tickets from the children entering the gallery, the agent had partly closed the door at the top of the first flight of stairs leading to the gallery by bolting the door to the floor, leaving only a space of about 20 inches, through which the children could pass only one at a time. The stairway above this door is winding and about six feet wide. The children passed in without accident, but through some unaccountable oversight the door was not opened, and after the entertainment closed and the large audience were dispersing, a crush occurred at this narrow passage on the stairs. Some 1,200 children started down from the gallery, filling the narrow stairway to suffocation. Those behind, ignorant of what was going on below, pressed on in their eagerness to get out, and so added to the crushing mass of helpless little ones struggling at the partly closed door. Some fell and could not regain their feet before others fell on top, and still others, till the stairway was piled seven or eight deep with screaming, groaning and dying children. Some were trampled to death, some literally suffocated, and many others frightfully crushed and injured, their clothes torn from their bodies, and their faces and hands scratched, bruised and bleeding in the mad struggle. Yesterday's cable dispatches reported 197 dead, besides a large number more or less seriously injured.

### One Suffering Soul Happy.

"If I can send one suffering soul to you," writes James Corbin, of Washburn, Ill., I will be happy. Samaritan Nourine cured me, and will cure all cases of fits." \$1.50.

### Bean's Hay Stack.

Bean's Hay Machine is guaranteed to do more work and put up more hay at half the cost than by any other method. Operated by five employees (two men and three boys) it will take the hay perfectly clean from the swath and pitch on to stack or wagons from 60 to 70 tons of hay per day. Messrs. Bean & Son have spent many years in experimenting with hay machines, and it is an acknowledged fact that they have the best stacker, loader, rack and roof ever invented. Address for circular, giving full information, J. H. Bean & Son, Decatur, Illinois.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrhs, or for Consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

## COMMERCIAL

### DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 19, 1883.

Flour.—The receipts of flour in this market the past week were 3,875 bbls., and shipments were 2,887 bbls. The week has opened with a quiet market and inquiries for stock limited to local demands. No change has been made in quotations since our last report. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Roller process..... \$5.00 @ \$5.75  
Winter wheat, country..... 4.50 @ 5.00  
Winter wheat, Canada..... 4.75 @ 5.00  
Winter wheat, foreign..... 6.00 @ 6.25  
Minnesota patents..... 7.00 @ 7.50  
One foot..... 8.00 @ 8.50

Wheat.—This week has opened unsettled and considerably excited over the collapse of various Chicago operators, and as a result values have been depressed. At one time yesterday it looked like a panic among dealers who were carrying contracts, and many of them closed out. The best offer they could get without reference to the future of the market. Both spot and futures were weak and kept working downward until near the close when the market rallied somewhat. Quotations closed at the following range: No. 1 white, \$1.00; No. 2, 98c; No. 3, 96c; No. 4, 94c; No. 5, 92c; No. 6, 90c; No. 7, 88c; No. 8, 86c; No. 9, 84c; No. 10, 82c; No. 11, 80c; No. 12, 78c; No. 13, 76c; No. 14, 74c; No. 15, 72c; No. 16, 70c; No. 17, 68c; No. 18, 66c; No. 19, 64c; No. 20, 62c; No. 21, 60c; No. 22, 58c; No. 23, 56c; No. 24, 54c; No. 25, 52c; No. 26, 50c; No. 27, 48c; No. 28, 46c; No. 29, 44c; No. 30, 42c; No. 31, 40c; No. 32, 38c; No. 33, 36c; No. 34, 34c; No. 35, 32c; No. 36, 30c; No. 37, 28c; No. 38, 26c; No. 39, 24c; No. 40, 22c; No. 41, 20c; No. 42, 18c; No. 43, 16c; No. 44, 14c; No. 45, 12c; No. 46, 10c; No. 47, 8c; No. 48, 6c; No. 49, 4c; No. 50, 2c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c; No. 101, 0c; No. 102, 0c; No. 103, 0c; No. 104, 0c; No. 105, 0c; No. 106, 0c; No. 107, 0c; No. 108, 0c; No. 109, 0c; No. 110, 0c; No. 111, 0c; No. 112, 0c; No. 113, 0c; No. 114, 0c; No. 115, 0c; No. 116, 0c; No. 117, 0c; No. 118, 0c; No. 119, 0c; No. 120, 0c; No. 121, 0c; No. 122, 0c; No. 123, 0c; No. 124, 0c; No. 125, 0c; No. 126, 0c; No. 127, 0c; No. 128, 0c; No. 129, 0c; No. 130, 0c; No. 131, 0c; No. 132, 0c; No. 133, 0c; No. 134, 0c; No. 135, 0c; No. 136, 0c; No. 137, 0c; No. 138, 0c; No. 139, 0c; No. 140, 0c; No. 141, 0c; No. 142, 0c; No. 143, 0c; No. 144, 0c; No. 145, 0c; No. 146, 0c; No. 147, 0c; No. 148, 0c; No. 149, 0c; No. 150, 0c; No. 151, 0c; No. 152, 0c; No. 153, 0c; No. 154, 0c; No. 155, 0c; No. 156, 0c; No. 157, 0c; No. 158, 0c; No. 159, 0c; No. 160, 0c; No. 161, 0c; No. 162, 0c; No. 163, 0c; No. 164, 0c; No. 165, 0c; No. 166, 0c; No. 167, 0c; No. 168, 0c; No. 169, 0c; No. 170, 0c; No. 171, 0c; No. 172, 0c; No. 173, 0c; No. 174, 0c; No. 175, 0c; No. 176, 0c; No. 177, 0c; No. 178, 0c; No. 179, 0c; No. 180, 0c; No. 181, 0c; No. 182, 0c; No. 183, 0c; No. 184, 0c; No. 185, 0c; No. 186, 0c; No. 187, 0c; No. 188, 0c; No. 189, 0c; No. 190, 0c; No. 191, 0c; No. 192, 0c; No. 193, 0c; No. 194, 0c; No. 195, 0c; No. 196, 0c; No. 197, 0c; No. 198, 0c; No. 199, 0c; No. 200, 0c; No. 201, 0c; No. 202, 0c; No. 203, 0c; No. 204, 0c; No. 205, 0c; No. 206, 0c; No. 207, 0c; No. 208, 0c; No. 209, 0c; No. 210, 0c; No. 211, 0c; No. 212, 0c; No. 213, 0c; No. 214, 0c; No. 215, 0c; No. 216, 0c; No. 217, 0c; No. 218, 0c; No. 219, 0c; No. 220, 0c; No. 221, 0c; No. 222, 0c; No. 223, 0c; No. 224, 0c; No. 225, 0c; No. 226, 0c; No. 227, 0c; No. 228, 0c; No. 229, 0c; No. 230, 0c; No. 231, 0c; No. 232, 0c; No. 233, 0c; No. 234, 0c; No. 235, 0c; No. 236, 0c; No. 237, 0c; No. 238, 0c; No. 239, 0c; No. 240, 0c; No. 241, 0c; No. 242, 0c; No. 243, 0c; No. 244, 0c; No. 245, 0c; No. 246, 0c; No. 247, 0c; No. 248, 0c; No. 249, 0c; No. 250, 0c; No. 251, 0c; No. 252, 0c; No. 253, 0c; No. 254, 0c; No. 255, 0c; No. 256, 0c; No. 257, 0c; No. 258, 0c; No. 259, 0c; No. 260, 0c; No. 261, 0c; No. 262, 0c; No. 263, 0c; No. 264, 0c; No. 265, 0c; No. 266, 0c; No. 267, 0c; No. 268, 0c; No. 269, 0c; No. 270, 0c; No. 271, 0c; No. 272, 0c; No. 273, 0c; No. 274, 0c; No. 275, 0c; No. 276, 0c; No. 277, 0c; No. 278, 0c; No. 279, 0c; No. 280, 0c; No. 281, 0c; No. 282, 0c; No. 283, 0c; No. 284, 0c; No. 285, 0c; No. 286, 0c; No. 287, 0c; No. 288, 0c; No. 289, 0c; No. 290, 0c; No. 291, 0c; No. 292, 0c; No. 293, 0c; No. 294, 0c; No. 295, 0c; No. 296, 0c; No. 297, 0c; No. 298, 0c; No. 299, 0c; No. 300, 0c; No. 301, 0c; No. 302, 0c; No. 303, 0c; No. 304, 0c; No. 305, 0c; No. 306, 0c; No. 307, 0c; No. 308, 0c; No. 309, 0c; No. 310, 0c; No. 311, 0c; No. 312, 0c; No. 313, 0c; No. 314, 0c; No. 315, 0c; No. 316, 0c; No. 317, 0c; No. 318, 0c; No. 319, 0c; No. 320, 0c; No. 321, 0c; No. 322, 0c; No. 323, 0c; No. 324, 0c; No. 325, 0c; No. 326, 0c; No. 327, 0c; No. 328, 0c; No. 329, 0c; No. 330, 0c; No. 331, 0c; No. 332, 0c; No. 333, 0c; No. 334, 0c; No. 335, 0c; No. 336, 0c; No. 337, 0c; No. 338, 0c; No. 339, 0c; No. 340, 0c; No. 341, 0c; No. 342, 0c; No. 343, 0c; No. 344, 0c; No. 345, 0c; No. 346, 0c; No. 347, 0c; No. 348, 0c; No. 349, 0c; No. 350, 0c; No. 351, 0c; No. 352, 0c; No. 353, 0c; No. 354, 0c; No. 355, 0c; No. 356, 0c; No. 357, 0c; No. 358, 0c; No. 359, 0c; No. 360, 0c; No. 361, 0c; No. 362, 0c; No. 363, 0c; No. 364, 0c; No. 365, 0c; No. 366, 0c; No. 367, 0c; No. 368, 0c; No. 369, 0c; No. 370, 0c; No. 371, 0c; No. 372, 0c; No. 373, 0c; No. 374, 0c; No. 375, 0c; No. 376, 0c; No. 377, 0c; No. 378, 0c; No. 379, 0c; No. 380, 0c; No. 381, 0c; No. 382, 0c; No. 383, 0c; No. 384, 0c; No. 385, 0c; No. 386, 0c; No. 387, 0c; No. 388, 0c; No. 389, 0c; No. 390, 0c; No. 391, 0c; No. 392, 0c; No. 393, 0c; No. 394, 0c; No. 395, 0c; No. 396, 0c; No. 397, 0c; No. 398, 0c; No. 399, 0c; No. 400, 0c; No. 401, 0c; No. 402, 0c; No. 403, 0c; No. 404, 0c; No. 405, 0c; No. 406, 0c; No. 407, 0c; No. 408, 0c; No. 409, 0c; No. 410, 0c; No. 411, 0c; No. 412, 0c; No. 413, 0c; No. 414, 0c; No. 415, 0c; No. 416, 0c; No. 417, 0c; No. 418, 0c; No. 419, 0c; No. 420, 0c; No. 421, 0c; No. 422, 0c; No. 423, 0c; No. 424, 0c; No. 425, 0c; No. 426, 0c; No. 427, 0c; No. 428, 0c; No. 429, 0c; No. 430, 0c; No. 431, 0c; No. 432, 0c; No. 433, 0c; No. 434, 0c; No. 435, 0c; No. 436, 0c; No. 437, 0c; No. 438, 0c; No. 439, 0c; No. 440, 0c; No. 441, 0c; No. 442, 0c; No. 443, 0c; No. 444, 0c; No. 445, 0c; No. 446, 0c; No. 447, 0c; No. 448, 0c; No. 449, 0c; No. 450, 0c; No. 451, 0c; No. 452, 0c; No. 453, 0c; No. 454, 0c; No. 455, 0c; No. 456, 0c; No. 457, 0c; No. 458, 0c; No. 459, 0c; No. 460, 0c; No. 461, 0c; No. 462, 0c; No. 463, 0c; No. 464, 0c; No. 465, 0c; No. 466, 0c; No. 467, 0c; No. 468, 0c; No. 469, 0c; No. 470, 0c; No. 471, 0c; No. 472, 0c; No. 473, 0c; No. 474, 0c; No. 475, 0c; No. 476, 0c; No. 477, 0c; No. 478, 0c; No. 479, 0c; No. 480, 0c; No. 481, 0c; No. 482, 0c; No. 483, 0c; No. 484, 0c; No. 485, 0c; No. 486, 0c; No. 487, 0c; No. 488, 0c; No. 489, 0c; No. 490, 0c; No. 491, 0c; No. 492, 0c; No. 493, 0c; No. 494, 0c; No. 495, 0c; No. 496, 0c; No. 497, 0c; No. 498, 0c; No. 499, 0c; No. 500, 0c; No. 501, 0c; No. 502, 0c; No. 503, 0c; No. 504, 0c; No. 505, 0c; No. 506, 0c; No. 507, 0c; No. 508, 0c; No. 509, 0c; No. 510, 0c; No. 511, 0c; No. 512, 0c; No. 513, 0c; No. 514, 0c; No. 515, 0c; No. 516, 0c; No. 517, 0c; No. 518, 0c; No. 519, 0c; No. 520, 0c; No. 521, 0c; No.